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Volume 157 No. 11 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | March 13, 1950

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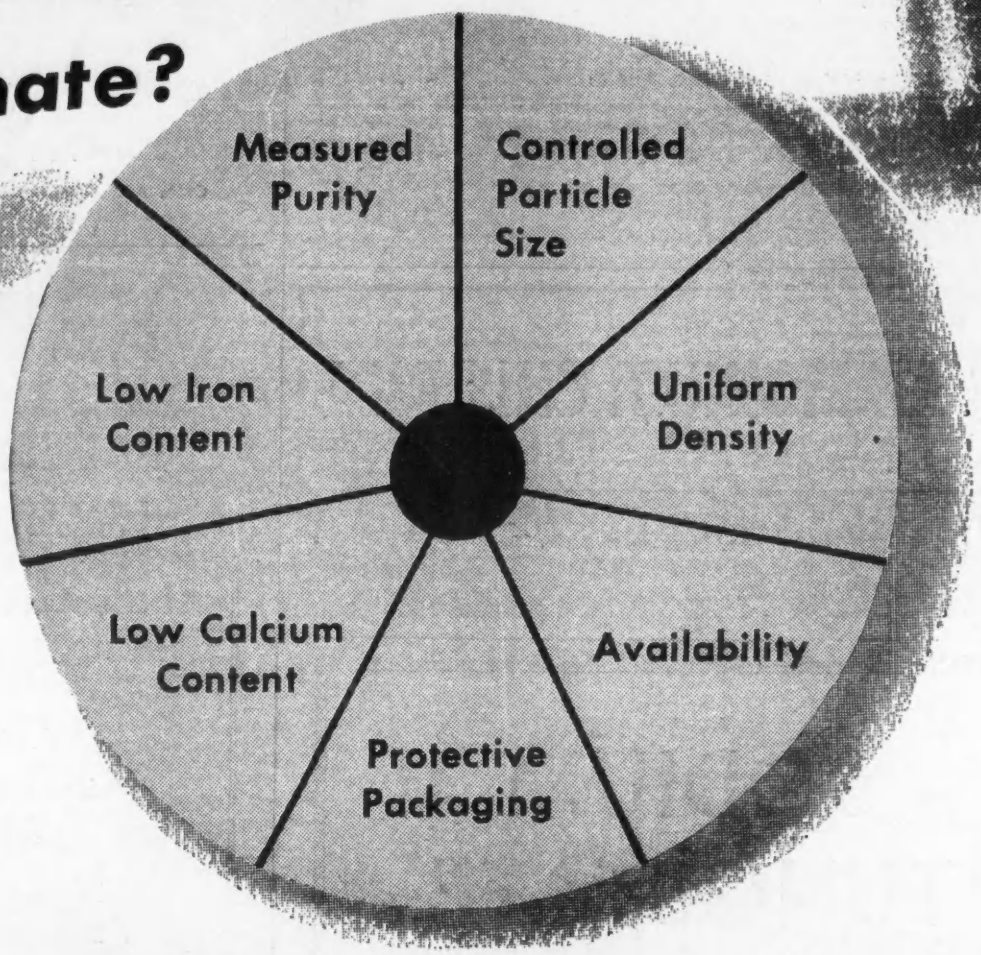

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

MAR 11 '50

Volume 157 No. 11 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | March 13, 1950

Export Restrictions Tightened by OIT

Action was taken last week by the Office of International Trade to require validated licenses for shipment to all countries except those of the Western Hemisphere of all commodities which formerly required validated licenses only for shipment to Europe and adjacent areas.

The action, which becomes effective on March 20, was accomplished by placing the entire world, with the exception of the Western Hemisphere in the group R classification of trade destinations.

The purpose of the move, OIT said, is to give the agency a closer check on the movement of products out of the United States to prevent transhipment to iron curtain countries. The Western Hemisphere is defined in the regulations as including North, Central and South America and their possessions, Greenland, and the Caribbean Islands.

OIT said that the decision to extend the area of destination controls was arrived at after a careful review by the advisory committee on requirements consisting of representatives from various government agencies, including the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the National Security Resources Board, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Economic Cooperation Administration, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture.

It was emphasized that the action does not add any items to the export control "positive" list.

The agency said that every effort will be made to expedite action on license applications covered by short term letters of credit which may expire during the period of consideration of applications made necessary by this expansion of the R country designation, if the applicant will give number and date of the letter of credit and state the name of the bank on which the letter is drawn.

Hutchinson Named to FTC

Martin A. Hutchinson, an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination to the senate last year against Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, was named to the Federal Trade Commission last week by President Truman. He would succeed to the seat left vacant by the death last year of Edwin Davis.

Export Control Imposed On Two More Chemicals

Shipments of paranitroanilin to group "R" destinations will require a validated license in the future, it was announced last week by the Office of International Trade. The action was made effective November 9.

At the same time, the agency announced that effective the same date, shipments of calcium permanganate to either group "O" or group "R" destinations will require validated licenses. Herefore validated licenses were required only for shipments of the material to group "R" destinations.

USDA Voted $2,200,000 For Insect Control in 1950

An appropriation of $2,200,000 was voted by the senate last week to the Department of Agriculture to meet the threatened large scale outbreak of agricultural insects this year. The funds will be available for expenditures until September 30. Provision also was contained in the appropriation for the department to purchase three additional airplanes to spread insect bait.

It is contemplated that the money will be used largely in combating the grasshopper menace. Surveys completed in December by the department, according to the Bureau of the Budget, indicate that grasshoppers will continue to be a major problem of epidemic proportions in at least fourteen western states this year.

Chemical Exports Smaller

Exports of chemicals slipped considerably during January under the December level, while a slight increase was noted in imports, according to preliminary figures of the Bureau of Census. United States exports of chemicals and related products totaled $50,300,000 during January against $67,000,000 in December, while imports amounted to $9,800,000 against $9,200,000.

Fats and Oils World Production Increased 5% in 1949 Over 1948

World production of fats and oils in 1949 increased 5 percent over 1948 and exceeded the prewar level of production for the first time since the end of hostilities, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Total production from all important vegetable and animal sources was estimated at just over 22,000,000 short tons, compared with less than 21,000,000 a year earlier and the 1935-39 average of 21,800,000 short tons.

Increases occurred in all categories of edible fats and oils with animal fats and olive oil contributing most of the gains in 1949. The output of industrial oils declined somewhat, largely because of smaller flaxseed crops in the United States and Canada. Production of industrial oils was placed at 3,182,000 short tons, compared with 3,324,000 short tons in 1948, and the prewar average of 2,949,000 short tons.

In spite of marked improvement, the world remains short of fats and oils compared with the per capita level of consumption before the war, according to OFAR, and even shorter if inadequate prewar diets for many peoples are taken into account. On the basis of population increases alone, the overall world deficit is nearly 2,000,000 tons.

Moreover, the recovery of production has not been uniform for all areas and therefore geographic distribution of world supplies remains considerably different from what it was in the prewar period. International trade, while substantially higher than in earlier postwar years, was just over 5,000,000 tons, compared with more than 6,500,000 tons on the average from 1935 to 1939.

Indications are, the agency said, that United States exports will decline somewhat during 1950 because of the intensified shortage of dollar exchange in importing countries. As exportable surpluses of fats and oils accumulate in dollar areas, shortages will be intensified in certain non-dollar areas.

Stated in another way, this is likely to mean continued high prices in soft currency areas relative to prices in dollar

—*Continued on page 81*

Chemical Imports Seen At Postwar Low in 1949

United States imports of chemicals and allied products reached a postwar low point in 1949, according to W. R. Koster and Louise Evans of the chemicals branch, Office of International Trade. They estimated the value of imports at $230,366,000 for the year, compared with $276,377,000 in 1948 and the all-time high of $323,259,000 in 1947.

In a special article appearing in this week's issue of *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, they said, however, that this downtrend may be reversed by the forces now developing to improve the dollar position of Europe and other world sources of chemical and allied industry supplies. In fact, they added, it is surprising that these forces have not already been felt.

The article stated that the full importance of the steady decline in chemical imports is clear when related to certain other economic yardsticks. The 1949 value of imports for chemicals and allied products was about 72 percent above the 1938-39 average, while United States total imports of all merchandise increased in value about 200 percent. Compared with exports, the rate of chemical imports shows an even greater disproportion. Shipments of chemicals and allied products to foreign countries in recent years were about 370 percent over those prewar, while all exports were up about 300 percent.

"The present downtrend of chemical imports," the article states, "is evidence of a high degree of independence in the United States with respect to supplies of commodities in this group. It is evidence of the efficiency and accomplishment of the domestic industry which, through the strenuous experience of two world wars, has learned that it can rely only upon itself during periods of international stress, and has, accordingly, built up a

—*Continued on page 86*

Olive Oil Export Curb Planned by Producers

An international agreement limiting the amount of olive oil entering the export market is under consideration by the twelve olive oil producing countries of the Mediterranean basin along with other measures designed to stimulate consumption of the oil and improve market conditions for the product.

This was disclosed last week in a report by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations on a conference of the General Committee of the International Oilculture Federation (Federation Internationale d'Oleiculture — FIO) held at Madrid, February 10 to 15. The United States attended the conference by invitation as an observer.

FIO was formed some years ago by the the major olive producing countries of the Mediterranean basin, and early activity is reported to have been related principally to problems of olive production. During the past few years, however, considerable emphasis has been placed on olive oil trade matters. Keynote of the latest conference was justification for an international accord for world protection of olive oil.

In his address at the opening session,

—*Continued on page 82*

Price Trend Rise Is Pared

Price advances again outweighed reductions in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week, although the latter were more numerous. For the most part, the pattern of the price movement was unchanged: fatty oils, essential oils, and botanical drugs got higher averages; drugs, again were lowered. A new aspect was a lowering of paint materials deriving from a reduction in the price of lead.

The overall index made a slight gain of 0.1 point. As there had been a recession at this time last year, the decline since then was again trimmed a little to 16.3 points; the index is now off but 3 points from the 1949 closing mark.

One of the most active market divisions, in a price sense, was drugs. Half a dozen important plant derivatives and synthetics were reduced. Bismuth salts were advanced. Botanical drugs had another advance in ergot, and a half-dozen small cuts in popular root items. The movement in essential oils was closely divided, but had a bit of upside extra weight.

The cut in lead was automatically reflected in its oxides. The carbonate and sulphate whites and leaded zinc oxides also were reduced. Other changes in the nonferrous metals areas were an advance in Straits tin and a cut in antimony oxide. There was some scattered strengthening of price views in inorganic chemicals as a whole. Some quotations on sulphuric acid were advanced, and one producer upped chlorine in multi-unit tanks. Although that material is very scarce, the reason for the advance was increased cost of the containers and of their maintenance. Phosphorus chlorides were advanced. Among organics, aside from drugs, the price trend was upward. There were some advances in phenol and in nitrochlorobenzenes, and some undulating in pyridin. The drug picture included advances in several salicylates and another cut in menthol.

Although the uptrend of fats and oils continued, it was somewhat slowed by mixed conditions. Demand was strong for cottonseed oil, and its effects were reflected also in corn, peanut, and soybean oils. There was a cut in edible olive oil, because of the new, lower tariff and an easing of the Spanish export price. Cocoabutter was again cut. Barter goods pared the prices of carnauba wax. Demand thinned off for animal fats, but oleo oil was advanced because of sold-out supply.

Demand was weaker also in essential oils and botanical drugs: it was supply that boosted their price levels. Demand for heavy chemicals started up in the week and then faltered, but for the most part it stayed fair. Solvents had a good call in almost all lines.

Production operations were revived speedily with the declaration of peace—or armistice—in the coalmining war. The tight spots in the directly affected coaltar area were solvents and tar acids. Naphthalene and its derivatives are in easy supply, largely because of imports. The call for fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals continues disappointingly slow. The possibility of several bottleneck jams along about the end of April is causing some uneasiness. There is talk that one reason for the slowness is that farmers are waiting for further payments on their support-price credits.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 10, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949
121.8	121.7	124.8	138.1

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1946	1941
January	123.2	142.0	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	121.3	140.4	151.9	135.4	110.3

Antibiotics Makers Warned On Regulations for Export

Manufacturers and labelers of antibiotic drugs were put on notice last week by the Food and Drug Administration that such drugs must be certified before they are introduced into interstate commerce, even though they are going to exporters to be shipped out of the country.

"When these drugs are introduced in interstate commerce they must be certified, exempted from labeling under section 146.18 of these regulations, or exempted from misbranding by meeting all the conditions specified in section 801 (d) of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act," the FDA said.

"Section 801 (d) of the act is not satisfied merely by shipment of drugs to exporters. If exemption under this section is to be claimed, the drugs, at the time of introduction into interstate commerce, must be marked for export, must be in accord with the specifications of the foreign purchaser, and must not be in conflict with the laws of the country to which they are intended for export.

"The initial shipper has a responsibility to meet all the conditions of section 801 (d) if exemption is to be claimed. It is not enough that he is shipping to a person engaged in the export trade who will obtain a foreign purchaser, who will mark the goods for export, and who will obtain assurance that the drug is not in conflict with the laws of the country to which it is intended for export.

"Section 146-18 of these regulations provides exmption for the labeling. If the original shipper has an effective exemption permit under these regulations, the exporting firm named in the exemption permit may be allowed to receive and to hold the unlabeled drugs under the exemption until the conditions of section 801 (d) of the act are satisfied."

Baleen Whaling Terminates In Antarctic on March 15

The fish and wildlife service of the Department of the Interior has been advised that the bureau for international whaling statistics, Sandefjord, Norway, has decided to terminate the season for the pelagic catch of baleen whales in the Antarctic on March 15. Pelagic whaling refers to whaling activities in the open sea.

The ending of the season on that date would be several weeks earlier than last year and indicates that the catch this year has been better than before. As of February 18, 1950, the total catch of baleen whales was 11,988 blue whale units. On the basis of last year's catch a blue whale unit averages out to about 115½ barrels of oil, which would place the yield of the catch so far at roughly 1,384,614 barrels.

Trademark Cancellation Suit Rights of FTC Held Limited

The right of the Federal Trade Commission to sue for cancellation of trademark registrations under the Lanham trademark act of 1946 was held last week by the Commissioner of Patents, John A. Marzall, to be specifically limited.

The decision of the commissioner upheld a ruling of the examiner of interferences last November involving petitions of the FTC for cancellation of the marks "Perma-Shrunk" registered in the name of Elder Manufacturing Company for woolen fabrics and "Manfre" registered in the name of Royal Pharmacal Corporation for a hair preparation. The marks were registered under the Act of 1905.

Considerable importance is attached to the decision by trademark lawyers as pointing out the limitations contained in the Lanham act on the powers of the FTC. The Lanham act, for the first time, gave a public body (FTC) the right to seek cancellation of trademarks and, as a consequence, industry has been quite disturbed over how the FTC might attempt to use the new powers.

Mark Must Be Common Name

The law states that FTC can move for cancellation if the mark has become the common descriptive name of an article or substance on which the patent has expired; that it has been abandoned or its registration was obtained fraudulently; if the mark is used to misrepresent the source of the goods or services, or if the mark was registered under the acts of 1881 or 1905 and has not been republished.

Commissioner Marzall agreed with the examiner, however, that FTC's right to cancel applies only to marks on the so-called principal register, as found in the proviso of section 14 of the Lanham act, reading as follows:—

"Provided: That the Federal Trade Commission may apply to cancel on the grounds specified in subsections (c) and (d) of this section any mark registered on the principal register established by this act, and the prescribed fee shall not be required." The commissioner said:—

"The proviso appears to be quite plain and definite in that it refers only to 'any mark registered on the principal register

—Continued on page 69

Austria to Purchase Pharmaceuticals in U.S.

The office of small business of the Economic Cooperation Administration has reported contemplated purchases by Austrian importers of pharmaceuticals from the United States under three Marshall plan procurement authorizations.

Offers must be submitted not later than March 22 and must be firm until April 5. Prices should be quoted in kilograms, f.a.s. United States ports. The final contracting date for each of the procurement authorization is May 31, and delivery must be concluded by August 31.

Offers must be submitted simultaneously to the enduser, Abrechnungsstelle der Kreditgemeinschaft der Gruppe Pharm. Rohstoffe, at Boltzmanngasse 11, Vienna IX, and to the ERP Central Office, Section 4, Hofburg, Amalientrakt, Ballhausplatz 1, Vienna I. Envelopes are to be sealed, bearing the inscription "Offerte Fuer Die Pharmazeutische Industrie."

The pharmaceuticals to be purchased under each procurement authorization must conform to index DAB 6, USP XIII. Samples must be submitted to the enduser. Articles included under the various authorizations are as follows:—

Authorization No. 31-370-00-6223 — Small quantities of various barbiturates; some glandular products, hormones and alkaloids, and a number of pharmaceutical chemicals, both organic and inorganic.

Authorization No. 31-380-00-6224—Small lots of various alkyl compounds, phosphorous compounds and acetates.

Authorization No. 31-390-00-6225—Small quantities of nine coaltar chemicals.

Further information regarding specific items, quantities and specifications may be obtained by requesting small business circular number 54 from the Office of Small Business, Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period March 3 through March 8 were the following:—

To France—$10,000,000 for petroleum from the Middle East and $2,000,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Germany—$50,000 for nonmetallic minerals from Canada.

To Greece—$25,000 for chemicals from Latin America.

To Netherlands—$20,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

To Norway—$2,000,000 for oilcake and meal from the United States.

To Trieste—$45,000 for gum rosin and gum turpentine, and $10,000 for zinc, from the United States; $45,000 for copper from Latin America.

To United Kingdom—$2,000,000 for petroleum, $590,000 for gum rosin, $350,000 for wood rosin, $45,000 for gum turpentine, $600,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates, and $20,000 for vegetable waxes, from the United States; $7,500,000 for petroleum from Latin America; and $3,500,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

Du Pont to Build New Adiponitrile Facility

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is planning the construction of a new plant to double its facilities for the production of adiponitrile at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Work on the new building and manufacturing equipment will be started about the middle of this year and is expected to be completed late next year. The Niagara Falls operation produces adiponitrile from furfural, made in Memphis, Tenn., from agricultural by-products.

Packaging Machine Inst. Plans Dinner on Apr. 24

The Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute will hold its semiannual dinner at the Sheraton hotel, Chicago, on April 24, with G. Radcliffe Stevens, Elgin Manufacturing Company, serving as chairman of the program committee.

Named Ciba Vice-President

Dr. Werner H. Fischer has been appointed vice-president in charge of production of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit. Dr. Fischer was first associated with Ciba, Ltd., in Basle, Switzerland, where he was employed as a research chemist from 1936 to 1940. At that time he was sent to Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., to assist in the introduction of hormone manufacturing. Three years later he was placed in charge of hormone manufacturing at the Summit plant, and in 1945 was made manager of all chemical manufacturing operations. He was elected director of production last year.

Sawyer to Speak in N.Y.

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer will be the speaker at the annual world trade luncheon to be held on May 23, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, during observance of World Trade Week. The luncheon will be sponsored by more than forty organizations located in New York and directly concerned with international commerce and investment.

DCAT Told Industry's Role in Health Work

The role of the Health Information Foundation as a communications channel between the scientist and the layman was described by William H. P. Blandy its president, at the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, held at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 9.

Mr. Blandy, who recently retired as an admiral in the navy to head up the foundation created by the drug, pharmaceutical, chemical and allied industries to assist Americans in obtaining health facilities they need without financial hardship, spoke to more than 2,000 representatives of those industries.

In the ordinary preparation for national defense, Mr. Blandy said, the United States must not only keep its industrial weapons sharp but must also maintain national health.

"This is the challenge to American industry," he declared, "to the people of the industrial 'estate'. We must look for the vacuums which need to be filled in our economy and we must do our share as civilians to fill them.

"You gentlemen of the drug and chemical industry are answering that challenge now. In the establishment of the Health Information Foundation you have set out to look for the vacuums in our health system and to find means to fill the gaps wherever they occur. I am sure that no other industry could do it so well. Just as the food industry, because of its special concern with nutrition, was especially fitted to establish the Nutrition Foundation, the drug and chemical industry, with its special interest in the health of the nation, is especially fitted to deal with national problems of health. I am sure that,

—Continued on page 64

Margarine Taxes Repeal Awaits Truman Approval

President Truman is expected to sign into law at an early date the bill (H. R. 2023) repealing all federal taxes on oleomargarine and greatly increasing the penalties for violations of cease and desist orders of the Federal Trade Commission. The bill went to the President last week after the senate and house, voting 59 to 20 and 262 to 106 respectively, approved the compromise agreement of the conference committee.

The signing of the bill into law will bring an end to a sixty-year fight to wipe out the questionable policy of using the federal taxing power to give the butter interests a competitive advantage over the margarine industry. The bill takes effect July 1, 1950, on which date the following taxes will no longer apply:—

On manufacturers, $600; on wholesalers of yellow colored oleomargarine $480; on wholesalers of uncolored, $200; on retailers of yellow oleomargarine $48 and on retailers of uncolored, $6. The retail tax of 10 cents per pound on yellow and ¼ cent per pound on uncolored oleomargarine go off the statute books on the same date.

The Food and Drug Administration is the principal enforcement agency to see that certain standards as to labeling and packaging, and identification of the product in public eating places are met. Supervision of the advertising of oleomargarine to see that it is not carried on in such a manner as to be confused with butter

—Continued on page 82

Chlorine Price Boosted By Diamond Alkali Co.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, advanced the price of chlorine in multiple-unit tankcars 20 cents per 100 pounds, effective March 9. The increase will not affect contract delivery customers until April 1. New prices, per 100 pounds, are $4.10 for one car per year, $3.50 for two cars per year, and $2.90 for three or more cars per year, all f.o.b. Painesville, Ohio, and Houston, Tex., freight equalized. Shipments from Edgewood, Md., are 10 cents per 100 pounds higher.

There is no change in the price of chlorine in cylinders or single-unit tankcars at this time.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Ergostanyl acetate.
Ethylalpha-oxal propionate.
Pyridon-n-acetic acid.
Trihexyl phenidyl 3 - (1-piperidyl)-phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol hydrochloride.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 157, No. 11, March 13, 1950. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1950, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

Ammonia Sulphite Bids Reflect Tight Market

A tight export market for ammonium sulphate resulting from the coal strike's slowing down of by-product coke production and the entry into the market of India for a large quantity of the material, last week resulted in a scarcity of bids for supplying the army with requested supplies of the sulphate for shipment to Japan under this year's fertilizer program.

A total of 150,000 tons of ammonium sulphate had been sought by the department, 35,000 tons to be made from ammonia supplied by industry, and the remaining 115,000 tons from ammonia supplied by the army or available for exchange. The offers received totaled up to between 135,000 and 140,000 tons.

While the coal strike, plus the ending of the potash strike, which enabled the fertilizer mixers to get back into high capacity operations, had something to do with shortening supplies, even for the April-May-June delivery requested by the army, equally important was the request by India.

Reports placed the total quantity of ammonium sulphate wanted by India at 170,000 tons. It is understood that contracts already have been entered into for between 50,000 and 60,000 tons.

The tightening of the market also was felt otherwise. The Federal Supply Service, which is buying fertilizer for Korea under the ECA program, was compelled at the last minute to change its latest bid invitation from a request for 10,000 tons of ammonium sulphate to 10,000 tons of "any kind of nitrogenous fertilizer" that contains at least 16 percent nitrogen.

This invitation for bids went out to the industry last week with a request that offers be made not later than 2 p. m., Wednesday, March 15. The invitation said that telephic bids will be considered. The purchase is being made under requisition number ECA-89-230-3203-2.

Only four companies responded to the army's request for bids for 150,000 tons of sulphate, which were opened at Joliet, Ill., March 3, and one of these had to be discarded because delivery could not be made on time. This was the bid of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, which offered 60,000 tons at $39.20 a ton, f.o.b. Baltimore, for July-August-September delivery. The invitation called for April-May-June delivery. The other bidders and their prices were:—

Best Fertilizer Company, on 35,000 tons to be made from army ammonia, $19.50 a ton, f.o.b. Houston, or $20.50 a ton on 35,000 tons, f.o.b. Baltimore. An alternate bid of $38.30 a ton, f.o.b. Houston, was offered on 30,000 tons made from the company's own ammonia.

Phillips Petroleum Company, on 35,000 tons made from its own ammonia, $39.30 a ton, f.o.b. Houston. It also offered to supply the difference between the amount accepted under this bid and 60,000 tons, made from its own ammonia or with army ammonia at the same price of $39.30 a ton.

Shell Chemical Corporation, on 10,000 tons made from its own ammonia, $38.63 a ton, f.o.b. Stockton, Calif.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers—Boliva.
Chemical importers, dealers—Indochina.
Hospitals—Costa Rica.
Laundry & dry cleaning industry—Ecuador.
Naval stores importers, dealers—Belgium.
Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, etc.—Costa Rica.
Paint & varnish manufacturers, etc.—Portugal; importers, dealers, etc.—Spain.
Plastic materials manufacturers, molders, laminators—Thailand.
Soap manufacturers—Cuba, Norway.
Tanneries—Guatemala.
Textile industry—Venezuela.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Chemicals, industrial, Recife, Brazil (FH-2, agency); pharmaceutical, Sao Paulo, Brazil (FH-3, agency).
Colors, for decorating glass under hot pressure, Santiago, Chili (FH-4).
Machinery for essential oil extraction from flowers, Cairo, Egypt (FH-5).
Milkpowder, Salvador, Brazil (FH-1).
Pearl essence, Osaka, Japan (FH-6).
Pharmaceutical products, Madrid, Spain (FH-7).

Advanced by Hercules

Paul L. Johnstone has been appointed manager of the market development division of the synthetics department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Johnstone joined the company in 1940 and has been working on new product development since 1945. In his new post he will supervise product development, market surveys, and sales promotion of new products.

CMRA Sets Program For March 30 Meeting

The Chemical Market Research Association has completed the program for its joint meeting with the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, to be held in Boston, Mass., on March 30. The morning and afternoon sessions will be held in Baker Library of Harvard Business School, and the dinner will be in the Statler hotel.

The morning session will be presided over by associate dean Stanley F. Teele, and will be presented with the following papers:—"Design for Market Research," by Theodore H. Brown, professor of business statistics; "The Place of Market Research in Business Enterprise," by Harry R. Tosdal, professor of business administration, and "Market Research from the Point of View of the Buyer," by Howard T. Lewis, professor of marketing.

At the afternoon session, Prof. Neil H. Borden will preside. Georges F. Doriot, professor of industrial management, will give a summary of the morning session, and Prof. Borden will speak on the "Relation of Advertising to Market Research." Theodore T. Miller, vice-president of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, will present some practical case histories on "Uncovering New Markets for Industrial Products," and William H. McLean, director of the commercial development division of Merck & Co., will discuss "New Product Commercial Development and Market Research."

At the dinner session in the evening, the featured speaker will be Petrus W. Meyeringh, vice-president of the Hercules Powder Company.

ICI to Broaden U. S. Markets By Acquiring Arnold, Hoffman

Plans for introduction in the United States market of the products manufactured by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., were revealed last week following announcement by the British firm of its intent to acquire control of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I.

Edward J. Barnsley, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries (New York) Ltd., said the purchase of the American firm would enable Imperial to enter into the manufacture of dyestuffs and other synthetic chemical products in the United States as well as to provide a medium through which products produced by Imperial can be marketed in America.

Dyestuffs and intermediates are first on the list for expansion, he declared, and other products, headed by plastics, will be imported from England on an increasing scale over a period of time.

The plan to get control of Arnold, Hoffman was reported March 9 when Imperial revealed it had offered $55 per share for about 70 percent of the approximately 93,000 common shares of the American firm's stock. The stock has a par value of $10 a share and had a net book value on December 31, 1949, of approximately $29.28. Necessary funds are to be provided by a bank loan from the Guaranty Trust Company and other banks and will not involve the use of any of Britain's dollar reserve. The transaction is expected to be completed by March 31.

No Change In Personnel

Mr. Barnsley stated that the purchase would not resolve in any change in Arnold, Hoffman personnel and that, for the time being, management of the American firm would not be altered. Representatives of the British company will, however, be placed on the board of Arnold, Hoffman and technical and sales specialists from Britain will be added to the staff of the Providence firm.

Arnold, Hoffman operates plants at Charlotte, N. C., Cincinnati and Dighton, Mass., for the manufacture of a variety of products including dyestuffs, plasticizers, textile gums, sulphonated oils, synthetic resins and wetting agents.

NFA Annual Meeting Program Taking Shape

The National Fertilizer Association will meet at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 12 to 14. The program and other activities of the meeting will be built around the general theme of the industry's centennial year, "A Century of Progress with Fertilizers."

The names and subjects of those who have already accepted the association's invitation to address the meeting are:—Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, "A Century of Progress on the Farm"; Robert M. Salter, chief of the bureau of plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering, Department of Agriculture, "A Century of Progress in Fertilizer Research," and Ralph Robey, chief economist of the National Association of Manufacturers, "A Century of Progress in Our Country's Economy."

Panel Session Planned

The plant food research committee of the association will present a panel on "A Century of Progress in Compounding and Utilizing Fertilizers," with the following among those who will participate:—H. B. Siems, director of research of the plant food division of Swift & Co.; S. D. Gray, northeast manager for the American Potash Institute; H. H. Tucker, president of the Coke Oven Ammonia Research Bureau; K. D. Jacob, head of the division of fertilizer and agricultural lime, bureau of plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering, Department of Agriculture, and Vincent Sauchelli, director of agricultural research for the Davison Chemical Corporation.

Annual addresses will be delivered by Ray King, chairman of the board of directors of NFA, and by Russell Coleman, president, and the centennial dinner will be held on June 13.

Flavelle Ends Association With Innis, Speiden & Co.

Thomas G. Flavelle, director and assistant secretary of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, has retired from active management, after serving the company since February 19, 1909. Mr. Flavelle, who was in charge of the gum and wax division, will continue to serve in an advisory capacity and as a director of the company. When he first joined the company, he was placed in charge of the division which manufactured seasons and dressings for the leather industry, and later headed the plant for the processing of gums and waxes.

Calif. Spray-Chemical To Manufacture 'SR-406'

The Standard Oil Development Company, central research organization of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has licensed the California Spray-Chemical Corporation to manufacture and distribute a new synthetic organic fungicide, designated by the code name "SR-406."

The new fungicide, which contains as the active component the compound N-trichloromethyl thiotetrahydrophthalimide, is said to have been found to be an exceptionally potent material, effective against a wide array of plant diseases, ranging from apple scab in the eastern United States to tomato and potato blights in Florida and diseases attacking banana and coffee plants in Central America. For the coming year, California Spray-Chemical Corporation will limit its production to experimental quantities, to be used for further exploration of the uses and effectiveness of the fungicide, and has tentatively scheduled the start of commercial production for some time in 1951.

Du Pont Forms Film Dept. With Carpenter As Manager

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del., has created a new department to be responsible for research, production and sales for all products currently handled by the cellophane division of the company's rayon department. The new organization, to be known as the film department, will have as its general manager Donald F. Carpenter, former chairman of the National Munitions Board, and long-time du Pont employee, and Arlington Kunsman has been named assistant general manager.

The newly created department will be the company's primary agency for handling films other than photographic, including the various types of cellophane film, both plain and moisture-proof, cellulose acetate film, polythene film, cellulose sponges and sponge yarn, and "Cel-O-Seal" cellulose bands.

SOCMA to Hear Hass

Dr. Henry B. Hass, manager of research and development of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, will be the principal speaker at the meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, to be held at the Commodore hotel, New York, on March 14. Dr. Hass, who assumed his present position in February, 1949, after a career in research and teaching, will discuss "The Newer Chemistry of Acetylene."

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

President Truman may get his request for additional revenues fullfilled by congress—but not in the way he asked for it. The ways and means committee is giving serious consideration to the proposal advanced last year by one of its members to have corporations pay up their taxes in the first half of the year instead of spreading the payments over the entire twelve months.

Mr. Truman reluctantly proposed to congress last January that it could consider reducing some of the excise taxes if it wanted to, provided any loss in revenue was made up from other sources. In addition, he said, he would like congress to raise an additional $1,000,000,000 of new revenues for general purposes.

Sentiment on the ways and means committee is for going 'way beyond the President's suggestions on excise tax cuts. At the same time it is against raising any new taxes on either corporations or individuals, and members can't see how they can make up the loss of revenue from excise cutting by plugging "loopholes" pointed out in the law.

So, the proposals of Representative Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, made a year ago, that the way to get a lot of revenue in a hurry is to make the corporations pay up quicker, does not appear as amusing to the members now as it did then. There is no getting away from it—it would give 1951 revenues a big boost, although it admittedly doesn't solve the basic problem of more revenue and is simply a one-time stimulant to the Treasury.

Metal Industry Straits

A new twist was given to the running fight of mining states with the administration over the adequacy of federal aids to the mining industry. It took the form of a death notice of five strategic metals announced to the senate last week by Senator George W. Malone of Nevada.

Referring to the production of mercury, antimony, tungsten, manganese, and chromite, Senator quoted the following "obituary" to the senate:—

"Five strategic metals essential for industry in peacetime and doubly essential in wartime are normally produced in considerable amounts within the United States. Production of these metals has to all intents and purposes ceased as a result of the free trade policies, international monetary manipulation, ECA operations, and competitive low-wage labor. Now, all of these metals must be obtained from transatlantic or transpacific sources. Let us hope that our navy's anti-submarine weapons are adequate to per-

—Continued on page 38

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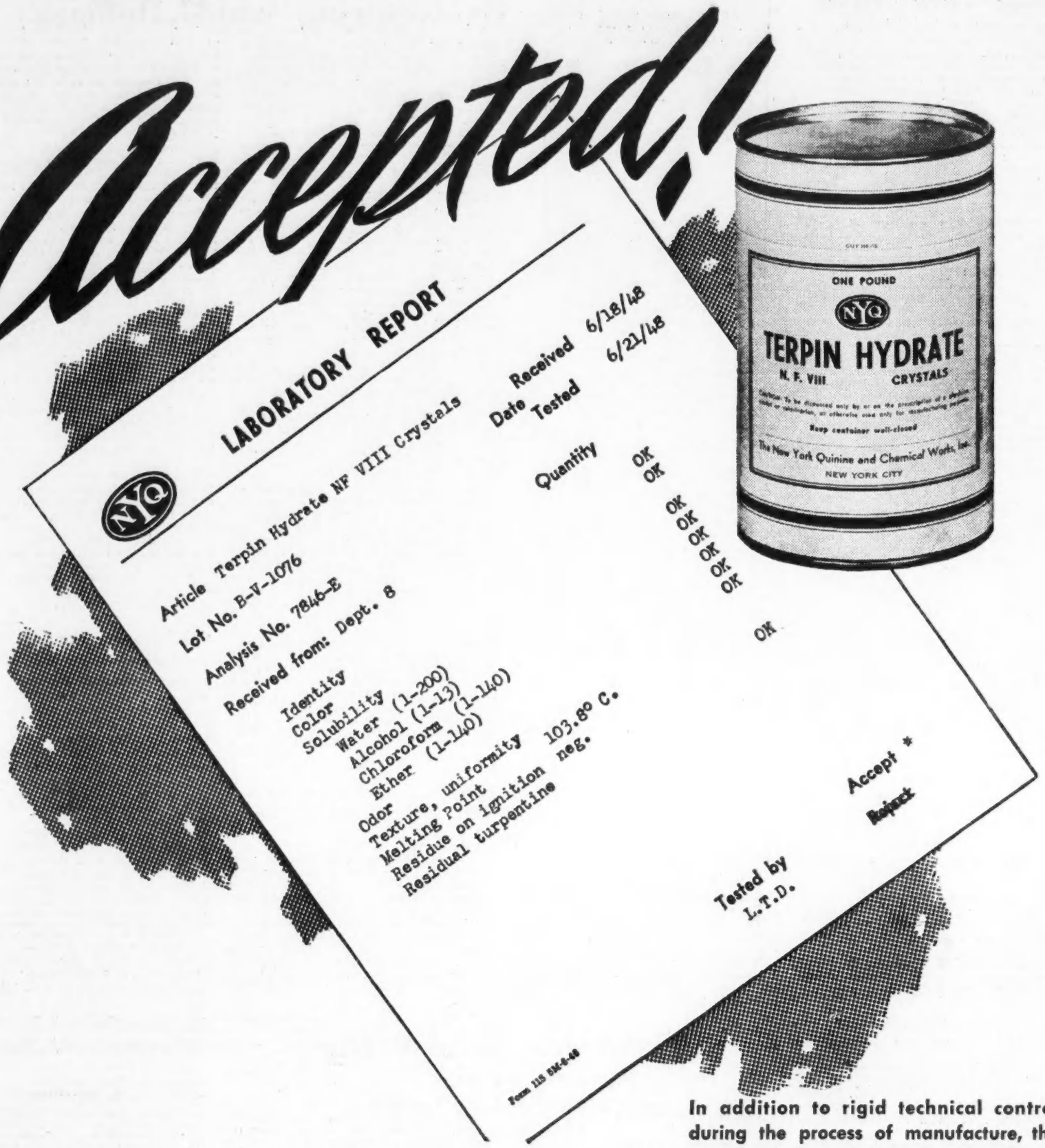

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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 19-21.

American Association of Candy Technologists, annual production conference, Bethlehem, Pa., April 27.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Portsmouth, N. H., September 28-30.

American Chemical Society, 117th national meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., March 26-30; Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, April 9-13; Statler hotel, Detroit, April 16-20.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, June 22-23.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 27-30.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, October 2-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Neal House, Columbus, Ohio, December 3-6.

American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Navy Pier, Chicago, April 24-27.

American Oil Chemists Society, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., May 1-3.

American Petroleum Institute, Biltmore and Ambassador hotels, Los Angeles, November 13-16.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, April 30-May 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29-31.

American Plant Food Council, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 29-July 2.

American Spice Trade Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., May 21-24.

American Turpentine Farmers Association, Valdosta, Ga., April 19.

American Water Works Association, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, May 21-26.

American Zinc Institute, Statler hotel, St. Louis, April 11-12.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 25.

Canadian Gas Association, Manoir Richelieu hotel, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 19-24.

Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials, Chalfonte hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.

Chemical Market Research Association, Statler hotel, Boston, March 30.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (formerly National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers), Drake hotel, Chicago, June 12-13.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 22.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 9-11.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 7-10.

Independent Petroleum Association of America, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, May 7-9.

Institute of Food Technologists, decennial conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 21-25.

International Microchemical Congress, Graz, Austria, July 2-6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 7-13.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 19-21.

Metal Powder Show, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 25-26.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, April 4-7.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Cleveland, June 12-14.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Long Beach, Calif., October 15-21.

National Butane-Propane Association, Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, September 18-19.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 15-17.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Statler hotel, Washington, March 29-31.

National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 15-18.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, April 12-14.

National Plastics Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, March 28-31.

National Safety Congress, Chicago, October 16-20.

National Sanitary Supply Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 7-10.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 16-21.

Natural Gasoline Association of America, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., April 24-26.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 14.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-27.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, May 19.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, April 12, joint outing with manufacturing Chemists Association, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 19-21; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 16-18.

United States Pharmacopoeia convention, Statler hotel, Washington, May 9-10.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: January

Statistics on production and consumption of oils and fats, including raw materials and primary products, have been compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of January. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Jan. 31
Animal foots from refining, 100% basis	2,228,000	2,296,000	2,014,000
Babassu oil, crude	4,806,000	5,244,000	3,300,000
refined	[1]	[1]	[1]
Castor oil, No. 1, crude	8,866,000	7,279,000	22,996,000
No. 3, crude	2,421,000	2,370,000	8,955,000
Chinawood or tung oil	5,352,000	7,848,000	19,778,000
Coconut oil, crude	46,743,000	43,763,000	179,560,000
refined	22,515,000	20,617,000	9,893,000
Cod and codliver oil	29,000	1,654,000	6,750,000
Corn oil, crude	16,938,000	19,220,000	7,743,000
refined	17,759,000	15,389,000	3,497,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	210,057,000	193,539,000	171,922,000
refined	175,927,000	145,547,000	255,630,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[2]	[2]	[2]
Fish oil, refined	[3]	3,539,000	3,368,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	183,000	572,000	4,147,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	271,000	606,000	789,000
Grease, other than wool	52,908,000	42,005,000	112,777,000
Lard, rendered[3]	2[4]3,000,000	[4]	130,182,000
refined[3]	1[4]0,000,000	2,942,000	35,458,000
Linseed oil, raw	57,086,000	32,292,000	515,697,000
refined	14,145,000	15,401,000	29,073,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	[5]	2,223,000	1,181,000
Menhaden oil	1,665,000	4,637,000	21,409,000
Neatsfoot oil	203,000	411,000	878,000
Oiticica oil	[5]	424,000	3,619,000
Olive oil, edible	287,000	127,000	3,030,000
inedible	[5]	54,000	203,000
sulphur foots	[5]	414,000	1,318,000
Palm oil, crude	[5]	3,650,000	32,932,000
refined	[1]	[1]	[1]
Palm kernel oil, crude	[5]	[1]	[1]
refined	[1]	[1]	[1]
Peanut oil, crude[3]	20,505,000	17,079,000	19,993,000
refined	16,304,000	7,052,000	14,867,000
Perilla oil	[5]	[5]	[1]
Rapeseed oil, crude	[5]	334,000	1,801,000
refined	[5]	457,000	2,138,000
Sardine (pilchard) and herring oil	2,675,000	5,544,000	47,405,000
Sesame oil, crude	[5]	[5]	[1]
refined	[5]	8,000	263,000
Soybean oil, crude	165,088,000	140,200,000	82,877,000
refined	130,317,000	117,599,000	66,650,000
Sperm oil	[5]	[6]	21,394,000
Tallow, edible	8,082,000	3,359,000	5,363,000
refined	1,062,000	1,081,000	828,000
inedible	111,648,000	107,744,000	224,419,000
refined	28,215,000	25,731,000	29,622,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	1,128,000	1,268,000	8,425,000
refined	4,399,000	3,503,000	2,059,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	25,558,000	15,950,000	50,348,000
Whale oil	[5]	[5]	[6]
Wool grease	1,046,000	[4]	[7]976,000

Primary Products, Except Oil

		Production	Shipments and transfers	Stocks Jan. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	tons.	288,029	255,146	175,684
hulls	tons.	152,092	155,648	106,610
linters	bales.	[8]192,703	240,661	[9]216,847
hull fiber	lbs.	1,195,000	1,270,000	1,628,000
motes and grabbots	lbs.	3,482,000	3,887,000	6,739,000
Soybean cake and meal	tons.	401,127	386,761	61,747
lecithin	lbs.	1,129,614	1,187,373	938,536
edible soy flour, full fat	tons.	228	[2]	251
other	tons.	4,068	4,013	2,353
industrial soy flour	tons.	[2]	[2]	[2]
Other cake and meal:				
Castor bean	tons.	6,482	6,310	799
Copra	tons.	12,710	11,091	5,317
Corn germ	tons.	11,903	12,112	843
Flaxseed	tons.	53,928	55,628	13,082
Olive	tons.	[4]	[4]	[4]
Peanut[3]	tons.	14,920	[4]	5,675
Tung nut	tons.	5,500	5,115	[10]
Other	tons.			

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	14,536,000	15,100,000	11,842,000
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	3,803,000	2,661,000	6,437,000
Deodorized oil[11]	15,665,000	7,785,000	7,023,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	308,000	937,000	5,362,000
Fatty acids from fractionating or pressing—			
Oleic acid	5,685,000	4,135,000	[12]8,388,000
Stearic acid	5,122,000	4,480,000	[12]9,424,000
Other acids	[7]	[2]	3,097,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	439,000	465,000	2,015,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[14]	12,840,000	9,174,000	22,411,000
crude (100% basis)	[14]18,306,000	[14]19,399,000	15,719,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	6,927,000	5,971,000	14,347,000
Grease oil and lard oil	3,503,000	2,341,000	6,336,000
Hydrogenated oils and fats, edible—			
cottonseed	64,329,000	60,383,000	22,912,000
soybean	31,792,000	28,833,000	11,003,000
other	7,954,000	4,179,000	3,429,000
Inedible—			
animal	3,164,000	2,876,000	3,008,000
fish	2,498,000	2,744,000	3,358,000
vegetable	[2]	234,000	1,854,000
Oleomargarin	78,137,000	[4]	13,219,000
Oleo oil	4,541,000	439,000	3,396,000
Shortening	135,591,000	729,000	71,190,000
Solid fatty acids produced by splitting hydrogenated fats and oils or by hydrogenation of fatty acids	6,420,000	1,619,000	[12]4,341,000
Stearin, animal, edible	3,312,000	1,734,000	3,967,000
inedible	1,635,000	746,000	1,972,000
vegetable oil, winter	9,829,000	9,661,000	14,488,000
Tall oil, crude	19,606,000	13,443,000	48,010,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	6,838,000	4,776,000	13,322,000
Tallow oil	719,000	563,000	2,451,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots	13,043,000	9,806,000	20,916,000
Winterized oil	44,117,000	25,746,000	30,536,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks
Castor beans	9,873	12,050	16,640
Copra	38,096	36,640	23,784
Corn germs	23,061	22,573	1,566
Cottonseed	178,929	654,340	1,408,603
Flaxseed	72,352	82,248	141,633
Olives	990	933	104
Peanuts,[8] shelled	[5]	24,022	[5]
Unshelled	[5]	642	[5]
Soybeans	293,982	507,279	1,781,943
Tung nuts	13,743	16,119	6,438
Other	7,255	6,203	6,697

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Data on production collected by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally Inspected Lard. Lard stocks include quantities held in refrigerated storage amounting to 93,172,000 and 73,995,000 pounds for January 31 and December 31, respectively, as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
[4] Data not available.
[5] Data collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
[6] Included in "Other marine mammal oil."
[7] Held by wool scourers.
[8] Includes 47,580 bales first cut, 133,170 bales second cut, and 11,953 bales mill run. Average gross bales weights: Total 618.6; first cut, 601.9; second cut, 626.9; and mill run, 592.8 pounds.
[9] Includes 63,411 bales first cut, 140,398 bales second cut, and 13,038 bales mill run.
[10] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[11] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.
[12] January data include 2,934,000 pounds held by producers.
[13] January data include 3,205,000 pounds held by producers.
[14] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.
[15] January data include 2,168,000 pounds held by producers.

Air Pollution Phases Told to ASTM Group

The public health phase of air pollution is greater than that of water pollution because the atmosphere is not confined as water is and cannot be caged. That was a major point in the comment of William B. Hart, superintendent of services for the Atlantic Refining Company, on pressure for and interest in the abatement of air pollution. Mr. Hart was the introductory speaker on that subject at a meeting of the Philadelphia district of the American Society for Testing Material, March 8. It was his belief that efficient abatement of air pollution would serve public health still more extensively than it had been advanced by the combatting of typhoid and other water-borne diseases in the fight on water pollution.

Public health, as Mr. Hart sees it, is something far beyond the mere absence of disease, it encompasses the whole physical and mental welfare of the community. Its problems in air pollution are far more difficult than those in water pollution and more costly to handle. They present many more phases of controversies between extremists at both ends. But, because the abatement of air pollution is more a local, than a state or national undertaking, the outcome is more promising, albeit much can be learned from experiences with relation to water pollution.

The whole range of air pollution phases was discussed by Dr. Louis C. McCabe, chief of the office of air and stream pollution in the United States Bureau of Mines,

—Continued on page 49

Air Pollution Conference Panel Chairmen Named

The United States Technical Conference on Air Pollution, sponsored by an interdepartmental governmental comittee, is going to be a busy occasion. During most of its period, May 3 to 5, seven panels will be meeting simultaneously for discussion of various aspects of the very complex matter with which the conference will have to do. The third day will be devoted to a combined session.

The chairman of the conference will be Dr. Louis C. McCabe, chief of the office of air and stream pollution in the United States Bureau of Mines. Each of the seven panels will have a chairman and a cochairman who have been named by the Secretary of the Interior, Oscar L. Chapman, as follows:—

Agriculture, which will discuss the effect of air pollution on crops and animals, chairman, Dr. P. W. Zimmerman, of Boyce Thompson Institute; cochairman V. Webster Johnson, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Analytical methods and properties, which will discuss the microchemical analysis of single and combined air contaminants, chairman, Dr. S. D. Silver, of the United States Chemical Corps; cochairmen, Dr. Martin Shepherd, of the National Bureau of Standards, and Dr. H. F. Johnstone, of the University of Illinois.

Equipment, which will discuss available and offered apparatus for the prevention of air pollution, chairman, Arthur E. Gorman, of the Atomic Energy Commission; cochairman, William P. Yant, of the Mine Safety Appliance Company.

Health, which will discuss the many health

—Continued on page 49

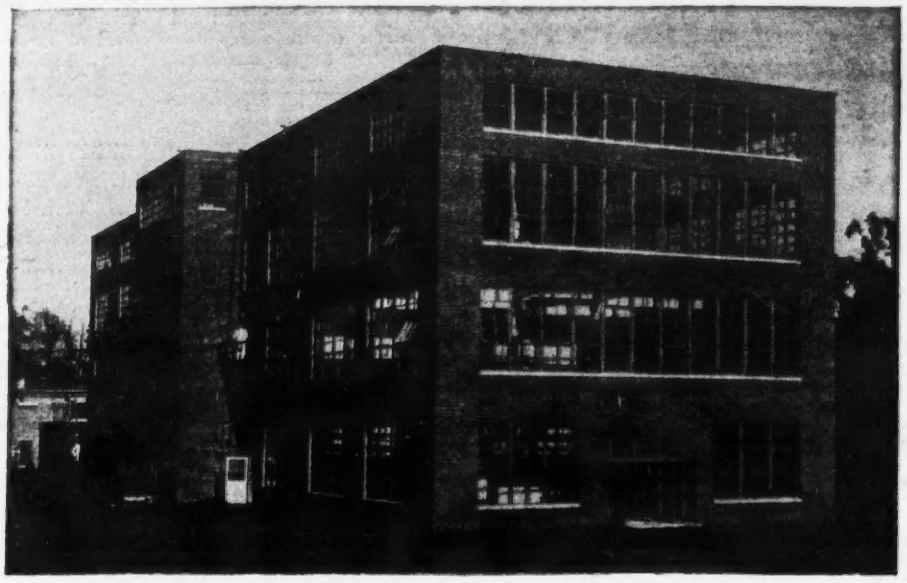
Army Aids Baltimore In Air Pollution Study

Technicians from the army's chemical center at Edgewood, Md., are helping public health officials of Baltimore and adjacent areas to survey local air pollution problems, the Department of the Army reported March 7.

Five chemical firms with plants in the South Baltimore area have been charged with polluting the air with "noxious, foul-smelling and injurious gases and vapors." They have until March 15 to show cause why an injunction should not be granted to halt their operations.

The firms are U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Davison Chemical Corporation, E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Inc., and Activated Alum Corporation.

Samples of gas given off by industrial smokestacks and analysis of air at various locations throughout the area of pollution will be obtained during the army's investigation. Later, by bubbling the air through various solutions, foreign chemicals will be trapped in solution. The nature and amount of impurities in the atmosphere will then be analyzed. Effect of each impure substance upon a human may be determined eventually by toxicity tests.



Merck & Co., Inc. completes new factory building at Rahway, N. J., for large-scale production of synthetic Vitamin A.

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- Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
- Ascorbic Acid
- Menadione (Vitamin K Active)
- Vitamin K_1
- Alpha Tocopherol
- Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
- Choline

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MERCK & CO., INC. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

March 10, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C.,
dms., works lb .40 - —
above 92.5 C, dms., works lb .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.33

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .26 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .11½ - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .72½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .71 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .72 - .78

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.33

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —

Acetoactoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.90 - —

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .50 .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .06½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 18.00 - 22.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - 10.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls., same basis lb. .50 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms. lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .49½ - .54½

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½ - —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.85

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .54 - —

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 140.00 - —
bbls. c.l., works ton. 110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 160.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., works ton. 86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 140.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb. 10.00 - 11.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.65
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, tech., dms lb. .40½ - —

Caprylic, dms lb. .40½ - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .26½ - .27

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .02¾ - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27

USP (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb higher.

USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½ - —
kgs. lb. .29½ - —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½ - —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 66
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼ - .24¼
double dist., dms lb. .25¼ - .26¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10 - .10½
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .09¼ - .10¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .84 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —

Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis gal. .70 - .83
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .96
l.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - .83

petroleum, 179°C to 198°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —
195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .60½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½ - .64½
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
200°C to 222°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .58½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½ - .62½
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
220°C to 242°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .48 - .51
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ - .60½
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245°C to 298°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
295°C to 325°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .36 - —
imported, coaltar, 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. .46 - .50

Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .29 —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25
Desoxycholic lb. 17.00 - 22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.87 - 1.93
Folic, bots., 5lb. ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb. 1.20 —

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral.
ACS		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime			purif.	purified
		frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	refd.	refined
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
cks.	casks			s.d	single distilled
c.l.	car lots	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
col.	color	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	m.a.p	mixed aniline point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	W	west
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Acid, gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms. lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 2.23
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½ - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.57 - 2.59
57%, cbys lb. 2.86 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, works lb. .16½ —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½ .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .083 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .78 - —
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
L, bbls., works lb. .95 —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .18
smaller lots lb. .17 .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more, lb. .285 - .332
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ - —
10 or less lb. .20¾ - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495 - .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., r.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .73
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 - .28¼
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2150- .2210
water-white, dms lb. .2450- .2510
Malcic, powd., dms lb. .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms lb. .45 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½ - .80
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .03 .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .88 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½ - .23¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, works ton. 22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, works ton. 27.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ - 09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .30½ - —
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .83 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —

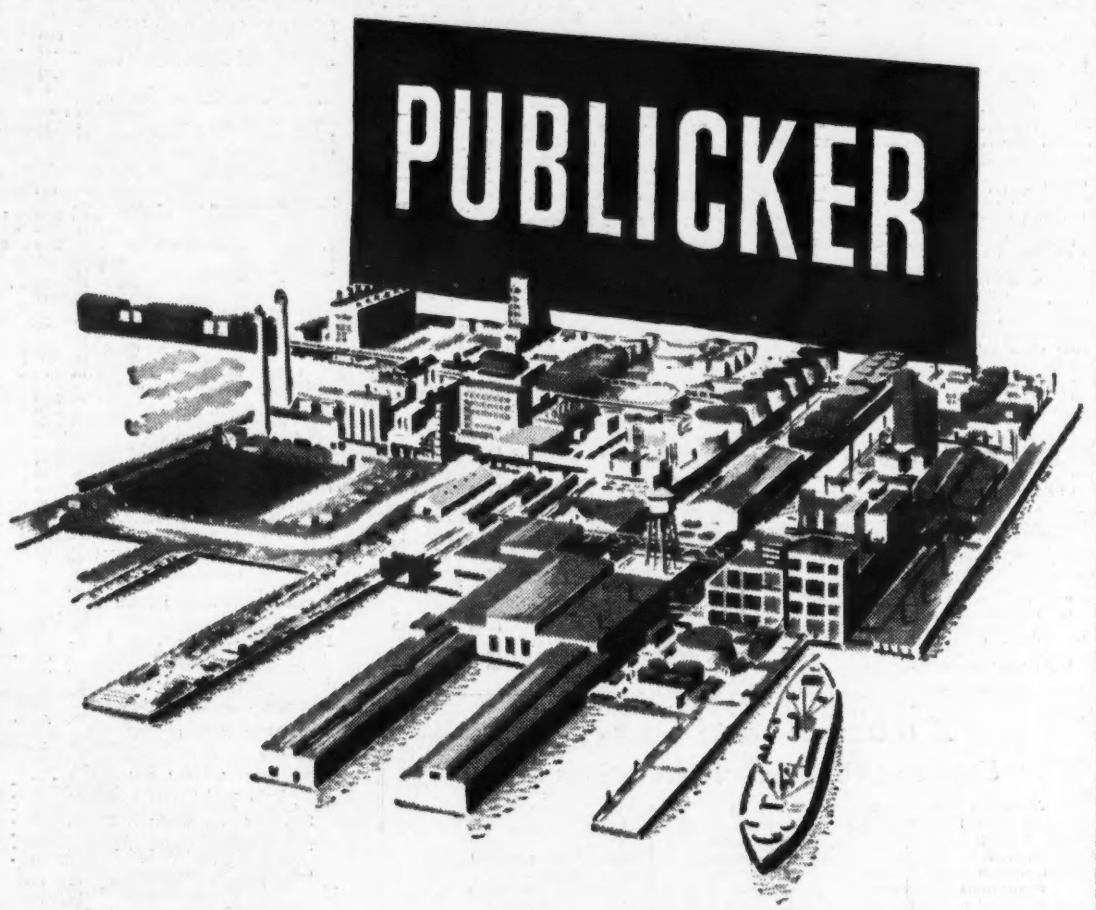
Acid, Oxalic—Allspice

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. 15¼ 15¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms.,
100 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.85 - 4.00
technical, dms lb. 1.84 —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.55 - 7.50
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾ - .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½ - —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, ogs. lb. .65 .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 —
tanks, works lb. .17 —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —

Acid, ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S. bbls., works lb 2.97 3.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls lb. .26 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .32 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .40 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .45 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 —
l.c.l. works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .10¾ - .11¾
double dist., dms lb. .11¾ - .12¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .14 - .15
single-pressed, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼ - .17¼
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, works ton. 13.75 - 14.50
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, works ton. 17.00 - 18.00
98%, tanks, works ton. 19.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ - .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
c.l., same basis lb 12¾ - .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
ton. 20.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09¾ - .10¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .83 .89
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 .90

Acid, tannic, USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.48 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.58
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.36 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .31½ - —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .33 - —
small, dms lb. .35 - .37
imported, kgs lb. .36 - .30
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .60 - .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .38
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .30 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.65 - —
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.40
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .78 - .85

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble) lb. .67½ - .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - —
works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
works lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
works lb. .31 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .60 .68
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .09 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 2.95
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .46½ - .51¼
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .41½ —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½ .50¼
tanks, same basis gal. .31½ —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .40 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 .49
tanks, same basis gal. .30 —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .43 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 .52
tanks, same basis gal. .33 —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .40½ —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44½ .49¼
tanks, same basis fal. .30½ —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .42½ —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 46½ .51¼
tanks, same basis gal. .32½ —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. 17.49 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.53 -17.58
tanks, same basis gal. 17.39 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .39 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43 - .48
tanks, same basis gal. .29 —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.44 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.48 -18.53
tanks, same basis gal. 18.34 —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .27¾ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. 41 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .28 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .39½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .42½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .29½ - —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .44 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½ - —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
works lb. 06½ - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. 47 —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. 40 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .35 .40
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs., afloat lb. .19 - .19½



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Publicker is big! It is the world's largest producer of Ethyl and Butyl Alcohols. Of equal importance, however, is Publicker's never-ending maintenance of *Quality* and *Service*. More and more critical buyers have turned to Publicker as a *dependable* source of supply for products of known purity and absolute uniformity.

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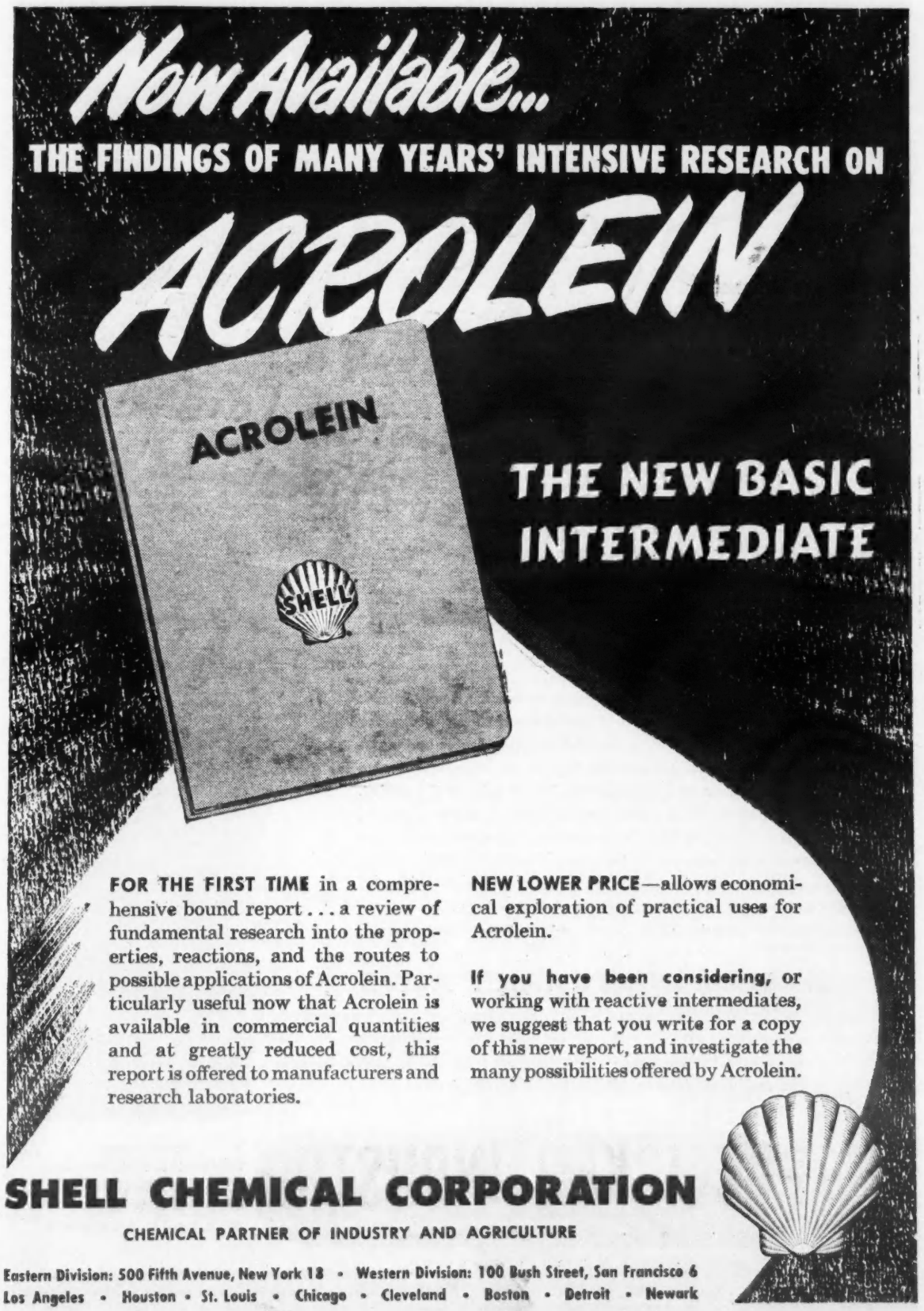
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .21 - .23
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.50 - —
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls. lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¼- .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¼- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- .05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton. 72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .38½- —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .39½
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs. lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .35¼- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
230-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .38 - .36
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
tars, works lb. 15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices 1c. per lb. higher. W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39¼- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .96 - —
standard, dms. lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms. lb. .43½- —
unpolished, standard, dms. lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms. lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .97 - 1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .69
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 74.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19½
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 76.50 -77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .38 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .65
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .31 - .36
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .18½- .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal). USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.79 - 3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs. lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs. lb. .85 - —
tech. grade, bbls., kgs lb. .80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 37.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton. 38.00 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 46.00 - —
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .23¼- —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 279.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .23¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 45.00 -50.00
converters', bulk, works ton. 45.00 -50.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys. lb. 1.70 - 2.25
commercial, same basis lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb. 36.00 - —
monobasic, bots lb. 34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb. 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms lb. 6.50 - —
monobasic, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .76 - .80
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .70 - .73
Angostura bark, bls lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .15¾- .16
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20¼
Mexican, bgs lb. .15¾- .16
Syrian, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15¼
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 -2.25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Annatto Powder—Black Indian Hemp Root

Annatto powder, dms lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .24½- —
cases lb. .25 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .20 - .23
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo. kilo. 70.00 -80.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 15.00 -16.25
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .45 - .75
root, bls. lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .12 - .15
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - .42
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¼- .06¾
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 940.00 -960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 485.00 -492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 400.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 313.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 267.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 249.50 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 231.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 -141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 84.00 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 78.50 -79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 58.00 -59.00
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 52.00 -52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 49.00 -49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 41.50 -42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 35.00 -35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 29.50 -30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 28.00 -28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 19.00 -27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
Asphaltum, gilsonite, brilliant, black, seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton. 31.00 - —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, grass weighs., Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾- .13
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration,, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 10.50 -11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 6.75 - 7.25

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
tree bark, bgs lb. .53 - .55
Barbital, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 1c tons and up, works ton. 72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ton. 82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .17 - .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Barium hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .12½- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .65 - 1.10
Root, bls lb. .50 - .52
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 11.00 —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .68 - —
tech., cbys., dms lb. .45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .19 .25
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
6% gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .23 - —
Bethlehem, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Dangerfield, Tex., Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh district, St. Louis, Mo.; Syracuse, N. Y., Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Wyandotte, Mich., Youngstown, Ohio gal. .22 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq lb. .20½ .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22
Peroxide, pure, 5b. ctns., works, lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. lb. .60 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.60 - 3.50
Propionate, bots lb. 1.34 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.55 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.90 9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb. 45.75 -48.00
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 45.75 -48.00
Sulphate, cns. lb. 45.75 -48.00
Berberis root, bls lb. .35 .40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., works lb. .21½- .22
Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works lb. .90 —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, 5b. dms., works lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls lb 45 .50
Biotin, cryst. gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.97 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.29 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.20 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 1.87 - —
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.02 - —
Phenolsulphonate, 5b. dms lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, 5b. dms lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, 5b. dms lb. 4.92 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.82 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .17 .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- .22¾

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0650- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0690- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .117 .1175
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. 13¾- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. 05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb 09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb 09 —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. 03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb 07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb 0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd., or whse lb. .12 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 30
Mineral, bgs., works lb. 0160 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry root, bls. lb. .11 .12
bark of root, bls lb. .30 .32
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. 70 .80
Tree bark, bls lb. .28 .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .45 .50

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STEARIC ACIDS

Made by the Emersol process of selective solvent separation, Emery Stearic Acids are available in a wide selection of qualities and characteristics. For example, Emersol 110, 120 and 130 are typical of single, double and triple-pressed types, while Emersol 132 Lily Stearic Acid has the lowest Iodine value (1.0 maximum) of any commercial, pressed-type Stearic Acid on the market. Emersols 140 and 150 contain 70% palmitic and 80% stearic acid respectively. Close control of product specifications assures uniformly high quality at all times.

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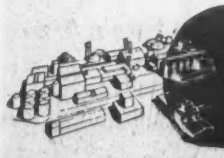

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Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 90.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 90.00 —
N. Y. whse ton 108.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton 90.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton 113.00 —
pulp, 66⅔% bbls., c.l., works, ton 67.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton 73.00 —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 7.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 7.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16 - .17½
l.c.l. lb. .17½ .22
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .37 - .40
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Cobalt, genuine, bbls. same basis lb. 4.90 —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 —
tungstic lb. 4.00 —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .31 —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 .26½
Jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .18 .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls. lb. 3.75 —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .09 .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton 75.00 —
junk, bulk, same basis ton 50.00 - 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton 62.50 - —
Chicago, works ton 65.00 —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E. works ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton 65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton 65.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see Dicalcium phosphate precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls lb. .16 - .18
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 .45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton 70.50 —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 135.25 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 61.25 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 106.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 83.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton 55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.25 - —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 90.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton 60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 105.00 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.25 - —

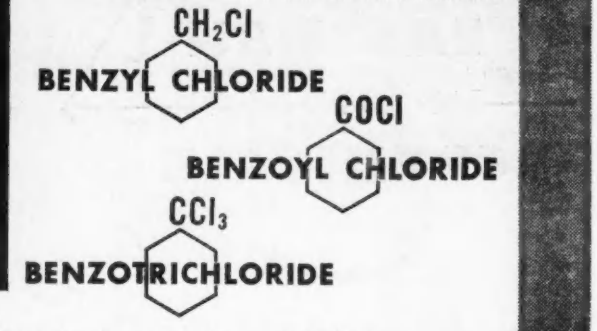
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 .23
Borneol, crs. lb. 2.75 —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .38 —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .21 —
Bromoform, USP, bots. lb. 1.50 1.70
cbys. lb. 1.42 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .93 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .35 .38
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 —
powdered lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags, c.l., works lb. .03¾ .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾ .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ .08
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .14 .18
cut and sifted, bls. lb. .23 .25
Berries, bgs. lb. .80 .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .20 .28
Butadiene, cyls., refinery lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06½ - .11½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .22 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl acetate, ferment., normal, other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16 —
Ether (see Ether, butyl)
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 2.00 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, reagent, jars lb. 2.64 - 2.65
Iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Cadmium lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots. lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. 66
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .27 .30
Calamus root, dom., bgs. lb. .27 .30
imported, bleached, bls. lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls. lb. .29 .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 U.S.P. units), works unit. .04¾ - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u. units, works unit. .05¼ - —
less than 1,000 s.u. units, works unit. .05¾ - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½ .11¼
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton 121.00 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

HEYDEN CHLORINATED AROMATICS



As solvents and intermediates in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, dyes, fungicides and organic chemicals, Heyden Chlorinated Aromatics are valuable to many processes and products. The following chart indicates the extensive range they cover.

CHLORINATED Benzaldehydes	CHLORINATED Benzyl Chlorides	CHLORINATED Benzoyl Chlorides	CHLORINATED Benzotrichlorides	CHLORINATED Toluenes	CHLORINATED Benzoic Acids
Ortho Chlor Benzaldehyde Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	Ortho Chlor Benzyl Chloride Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	Ortho Chlor Benzoyl Chloride Assay: 95.0% Containers: Glass carboys	Ortho Chlor Benzotrichloride Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	Ortho Chlor Toluene Assay: 99.0% Containers: Glass carboys or iron drums	Ortho Chlor Benzoic Acid, Technical Assay: 97.0% Containers: Wooden barrels
Para Chlor Benzaldehyde Assay: 98.0% Containers: Fiber drums	Para Chlor Benzyl Chloride Assay: 97.0% Containers: Glass carboys	Para Chlor Benzoyl Chloride Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	Para Chlor Benzotrichloride Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	Para Chlor Toluene Assay: 97.0% Containers: Glass carboys or iron drums	Para Chlor Benzoic Acid, Technical Assay: 97.0% Containers: Wooden barrels
2,4-Dichlor Benzaldehyde Assay: 97.0% Containers: Fiber drums	2,4-Dichlor Benzyl Chloride Assay: 97.0% Containers: Glass carboys	2,4-Dichlor Benzoyl Chloride Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	2,4-Dichlor Benzotrichloride Assay: 98.0% Containers: Fiber drums	2,4-Dichlor Toluene Assay: 99.0% Containers: Glass carboys or iron drums	2,4-Dichlor Benzoic Acid, Technical Assay: 97.0% Containers: Wooden barrels
3,4-Dichlor Benzaldehyde Assay: 96.0% Containers: Fiber drums	3,4-Dichlor Benzyl Chloride Assay: 96.0% Containers: Glass carboys	3,4-Dichlor Benzoyl Chloride Assay: 95.0% Containers: Glass carboys	3,4-Dichlor Benzotrichloride Assay: 96.0% Containers: Glass carboys	3,4-Dichlor Toluene Assay: 97.0% Containers: Glass carboys or iron drums	3,4-Dichlor Benzoic Acid, Technical Assay: 97.0% Containers: Wooden barrels

Technical literature and samples will be mailed promptly upon request on Company letterhead.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Serving Industry Through Finer Chemicals

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzoic Acid • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides
Chlorinated Aromatics • Chlorobenzones • Creosotes • Formates • Formaldehyde
Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine
M. D. A. (Methylene Disalicylic Acid) • Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates
Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 SEVENTH AVE., NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
CHICAGO 6: 20 North Wacker Drive
PHILADELPHIA 3: 1700 Walnut Street
SAN FRANCISCO 11: 420 Market Street

Calcium Chloride—Charcoal

Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton 37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ton 9.00 —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton 29.00 —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton 20.00 —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 30.00 -59.00
USP, gran, bbls lb .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb .29½ .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .30 .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls, dms lb. .58 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dm- lb. 1.80 - 1.95
Hydride, dms., works lb .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm. 24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs. 19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms. lb. .80 .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.10 - 4.12
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. alld lb 23¾ —
Nitrate, tech., works lb .07 .09
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .64 .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 7.45

Calcium phosphate, feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works ton 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton 125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼ —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb .06 —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works lb .32 —
l.c.l., works lb .33 .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76% bgs. c.l. works
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works lb 1.25 —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb .50 .85
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms. lb. 1.97 1.98
reg. powd., dms lb. 1.82 - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.10 3.20
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
slabs, cs lb. .56 - —
tablets, cs lb. .74 - —

Camphor, synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, whse lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
Camphor, synth., USP, tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .74 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.30
powd., bxs. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Russian, bgs lb. 4.50 5.00
powd., bxs. lb 5.75 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.02 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .14½- .14¾
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 70 —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .09½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis .0440- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 .08

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .09 - .11¼
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.55
medium, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Coorges, cs. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Ceylon, cs. lb. 3.30 - 3.35
Guatemala, cs. lb. No prices.
Indian, cs. lb. No prices.
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, quik, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk, grain quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .56 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units, per gram lb. 37.50 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .22 - —
dms., works milli. units. .20 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .44 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .28 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½ —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .23¾- .24½
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .24¾- .25½
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .21¼- .21½
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .21¼- .21½
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b Newark, N. J. lb. .21 —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls., lb. .25 - .26
broken, bls. lb. .26 .27
short stick, bls lb. .23 - .24
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs. lb. .12 - .12½
broken, bls lb. .11½- .12
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls. lb. .14½- .15
unscraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls lb. .13½- .14
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls. lb. .14½- 15
unscraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls lb. .13½- .14
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .26 - .27
medium, bls. lb. .36 - .37
thin, bls lb. .42 - .43
Buds, China, bgs lb. .55 - .55½
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton. 125.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns lb. 10.00 -40.00
artificial, cns. lb. 9.00 - 9.25
lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls lb. .70 - .75
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Indian, bgs. lb. .25½- .26
afloat, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .33 - .36
Cellulose acetate, molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 .54
extrusion compounds, transiucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .44 .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs. works lb .53 —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .48 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .49 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 .53
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 .54
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .54 —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 .61
regular black, dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 .48
variegations, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 —
Cerium nydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb .70 .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb 2.25 —
kgs., 100-lb lots, works lb. 1.85 —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb .02½- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 40.00
rubber makers, bgs. c.l., works ton. 30.00 —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .48 - .55
Roman, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms. c.l., works lb .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb .26½ .32¼
smaller lots, works lb .27 .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton. 49.80 —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 51.80 —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works. ton. 46.80 59.00

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

ACETIC ACID
- Organic Synthesis
- Reaction medium and solvent
- Dyeing assistant

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE
- Acetylating Agent
- Dehydrating agent in nitration and sulfonation reactions, etc.

BUTYRIC ACID
- For the preparation of butyric esters useful in formulating perfumes and flavorings.

CROTONIC ACID
- A reactive chemical for the preparation of derivatives useful as plasticizers, polymers and copolymers, flavorings, perfumes and chemical intermediates.

Tennessee Eastman Corporation
(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

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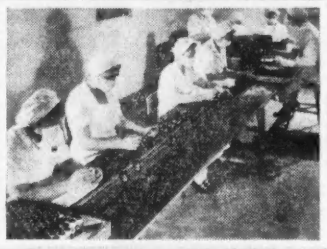
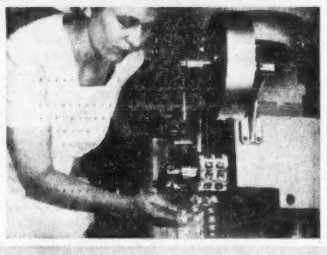
New Animal Laboratories — center of pharmacological research, testing, control.



New Penicillin Packaging Department.



New Seal Crimp Machine for packaging tablets in air-tight, moisture-resistant compartments.

New Departments New Departures

New Extension, Research Laboratory.

New Soft Elastic Capsule Department.

New AMPIN Assembly Department—AMPINS: syringe, ampul, solution and needle in a single, sterile injection unit.

New laboratories . . . new research facilities . . . new manufacturing equipment . . . new packaging machines . . . this is the ever-changing picture at Strong Cobb, largest creative formulation manufacturer in the country. And, each unit of the Strong Cobb picture does its part in assuring the production of the finest pharmaceuticals obtainable.

Tablets, capsules, liquids, creams—whatever form, size or shape your formula takes, Strong Cobb can "build" it for you. Build it step by step—*laboratory tests, clinical studies, manufacture, control, package, label advice*—all aimed at a predetermined, profitable market!

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STRONG-COBB

Originators and Developers of the AMPIN® for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection

Charcoal, Hardwood, Lump—Cube Root

Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South..ton.30.00 - —
Willow, sowd.. bbls lb. .06 .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0438- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0465- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0370- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1115- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works....ton.13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.16.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me..gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton.35.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse....net ton.45.00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars.....lb. 1.05 - 1.18
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works..lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points..lb. .82 - 1.05
refined, dms., stock points.....lb. .97 - 1.20
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 .12
l.c.l., stock points.....lb. .09 .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.90
2 cars, same basis..100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.50
1 car, same basis..100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.10
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.....lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots..lb. 4.00 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis.....lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg.....lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg.....lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Dihydrogen citrate fib. dms., same basis..lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls.. works..lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., works....lb. .08 - —
cbys.....lb. .09¾- —
8½%, bbls., works.....lb. .08½- —
cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, USP, bots.....lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.....lb. 7.65 9.24
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs..lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40½- .55
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .30½- .42
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis..lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.40
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb 2.50 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 2.95 4.75
Civet, bots.....oz. 4.00 - 5.00
artificial, bots.....lb.15.00 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .22½- .23
futures, bls.....lb. .22½- .23
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
futures.....lb. .25 - .26
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 Nom.
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .62 - .75
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .59 - .69
tech., low and medium vis., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .25 - —
tanks, ex-whse.....gal. .13½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse.....gal. .14½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works..lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs..lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½%, Co, dms.....lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .62½- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse..lb. 1.80 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse....lb. 1.82 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms.lb. .37¼ - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls..lb. .72¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms..lb. .22¼- —
Sulphate, bgs.....lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz.....oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocculus bark, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs....oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.....oz.79.00 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, bgs.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .22½- —
Colocynth, pulp bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .64 - .82
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works. lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works. lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works....lb. .1860- .2575
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
crystals, bbls., works.....lb. .17¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .46½- —
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss....lb. .24¾- .25¼
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld..lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls..lb. .27 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works....lb. .25¾- .28½
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .26¾- .30½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Quinolate, fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works lb. .12¾- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.11.90 -13.00
Tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .1815- .2245
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2050- .2345
USP, gran., cryst., dms....lb. .12¾- .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports. ton.200.00 - —
Pacific ports.....ton.195.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .07 - .07½
Italian, bgs.....lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .10¼- .10½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.69 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.97 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.12 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis..ton.37.50 - —
Coumarin, cns., 25 lb.....lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans.....lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .28 .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship..lb. .27½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28 - .29
imported, kgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald..gal. .14 .18
refined, dms., c.l., works..gal. .36½- .40
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .37½- .47
tanks, same basis.....gal. .23½- .25
solution, 85%, tanks, works.gal. .20 - —
NF, beechwood, bots, cbys....lb. 1.15 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys.....lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .35
Creosote, carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .1130- .1255
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1160- .1285
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1225- —
l.c.l. same basis....lb. .1255- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .1125
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1180- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1210- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1280- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1050- .1150
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works..lb. .16½ —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.13.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.14.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .26 - —

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DDT Government Specifications

2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .44 - .54
Culvers root, bbls. lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs. lb. .16½ - .16¾
Iranian, bgs. lb. .16¼ - .16¾
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk ton 46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton 2.55 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½ - .11⅛
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
tanks, works lb. .09¼ - .10
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21⅛ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb .27 - .31
tanks, works lb .25 - 29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

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2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .48
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .60
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .66
Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
tump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½ - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - .32
smaller lots, works lb. .29 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 63% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 - 55.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10½ - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .22 - .23
over 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .21 - .22
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd. lb. .42 - —
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride-dl, dms. lb. 7.50 - —
dextro, dms lb 30.00 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.09 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —

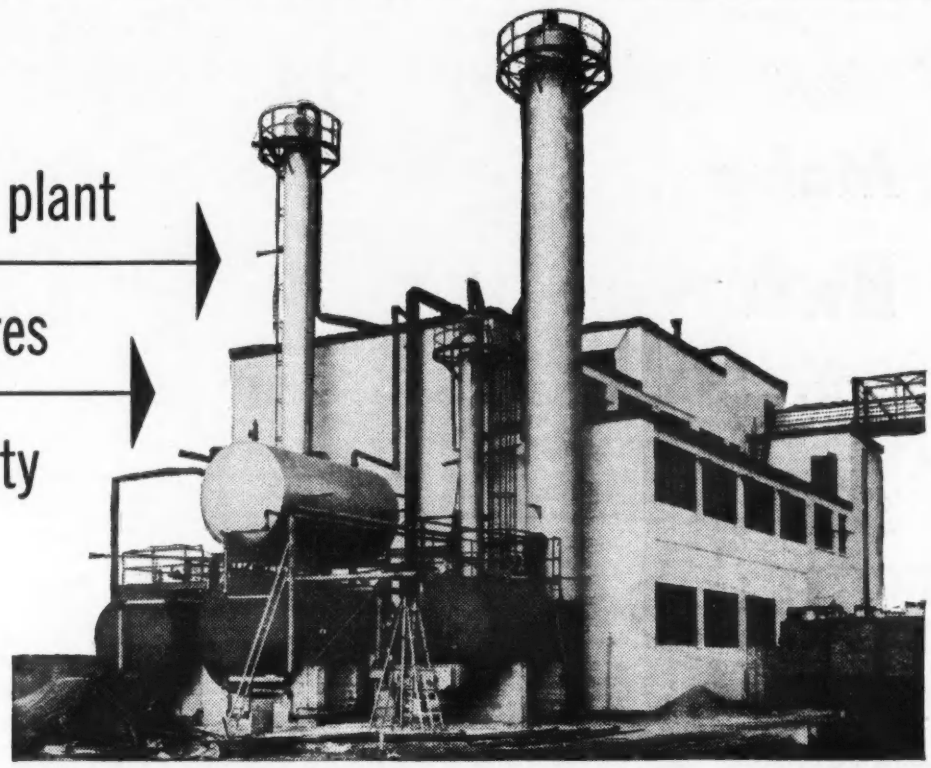
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, bgs lb. .08½ - .10
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. 65 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49½ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½ - .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½ - .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroetnane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyD.
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .047 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .37¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - .52¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½ - .35½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - .36½
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —

Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 .28
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½ .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .14½ - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57½ - —
tanks, works lb. .55½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 240.00 - 320.00

Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 12.50 - 18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 - 30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 9.60 - 10.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .30 - .32
Oleate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. 41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials. gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works lb. .05½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .42½
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —

Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. 50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48° C m.p., dms., c.l. lb. .13½ - .14¼
l.c.l. lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .13¼ - .14¼
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb .07 .09
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - .42¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —



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Dipentene—Ether, Divinyl

Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.35 -	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.36 -	.55
N. Y. whse.	gal.	.46 -	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.20 -	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.46 -	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.52 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms.	lb.	.43 -	.53
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb	.26	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.39	—
smaller lots	lb	.40	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	3.25 -	3.50
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	68.00 -	—
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.60	.65
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.24
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica	lb.	.10	.14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs.	lb.	.90	1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.75	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.55	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb.	5.30	5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	—
27 Orange G.	lb.	.71	—
31 Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.76	—
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.90	—
79 Ponceau R.	lb.	.68	—
151 Orange II.	lb.	.44	—
165 Red lake C.	lb.	1.05	—
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.83	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.80	—
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	—
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	—
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	—
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	—
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.74	—
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.78	—
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.84	—
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.45	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	—
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
392 Diamine black BH	lb.	1.51	—
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.58	—
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.98	—
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra	lb.	.81	—
593 Diamine green b	lb.	.60	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.93	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.35	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.48	2.68
737 Wool green S	lb.	2.14	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841 Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.26½	—
1027 Alizarin VI	lb	.64	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb	2.30	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb	2.13	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	—
double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.52	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown F.G.	lb.	2.48	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.55	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	.97	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.25	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	72	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
UN, conc	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers works.

Auramine, O	lb.	1.66	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
Jet	lb.	1.08	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	78	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
Y, extra	lb.	.58	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.34	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.99	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B extra	lb.	76	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	—
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra conc.			
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.45 -	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.10 -	1.13
tanners, bbls	lb.	06½	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.40	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.22	.25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.35
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.40	.45
select, bndls	lb.	.55	.60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	38.75	-42.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.25 -	.32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, works	lb	.35 -	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram	.45 -	—
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.90 -	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs.		3.10	—
smaller lots, 100 lbs.		3.35	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	4.75	Nom.
Eserine, bots.	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	36.00	-40.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz	35.00	-36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	30½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works	lb.	16½ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.00 -	—
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.36 -	—

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anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns.	lb.	.75	.90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East	lb.	.10½-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 -	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½-	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.03	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.09	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.11	—
t.c.l. frt alld	lb	12	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09½-	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½-	—
t.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
95-98%, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
t.c.l. frt alld	lb.	11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
t.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.47½-	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	48½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.46	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.49 -	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.49½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.48 -	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.68	—
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works	lb.	70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.39	.41
Butyrate, bots.	gal.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld, East	lb.	.13½-	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms.	lb	.35	—
Iodide, bots.	lb	4.03	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41 -	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works	lb.	.50 -	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½-	.60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	2.00
Oleate, dms. t.c.l., works	lb.	.53 -	—
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.53 -	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, dms	lb.	.80 -	—
Ethylaniline, dms	lb.	.80 -	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks	lb.	.13 -	—
Ethylcellulose, 5lb dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.59
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09½-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.10½-	—
t.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.10½-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies	lb.	.08 -	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09 -	—
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. East	lb.	.16¾-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.16 -	—
t.c.l., same oasis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same oasis	lb.	.14½-	—
Diethylether, dms., t.c.l. works	lb.	.50	—
Ethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21½-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.18 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.18½ -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18 -	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23 -	—
Monostearate, dms.	lb.	.33 -	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP.	bots oz.	11.85 -	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.	lb.	.80 -	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more	lb	6.75 -	—
smaller lots	lb	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.25 -	2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	.14
Eugenol, prime, USP.	lb.	2.05 -	2.75
Euphorbia, pil., herb., bls	lb.	.13 -	.20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works.	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
French, bgs	lb.	.12	Nom.
Indian, bgs	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.11½
futures, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07 -	.07¼
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.07 -	.07½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.11½-	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13½-	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.50	-33.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35 -	2.60
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	160.00 -	—
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	150.00 -	—
Flaxseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.42 -	.45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	47.50 -	—
t.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50 -	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00 -	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00 -	—
t.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00 -	—
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net	ton.	39.00	-41.00
powd., 90-92%	ton.	41.00	—
foundry grade, lump, 85-60%,	ton.	34.00	—
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	-37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	-36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	-35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	32.00	-34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (uninhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	.0570-	—
t.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0620-	—
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0370-	—
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0350-	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

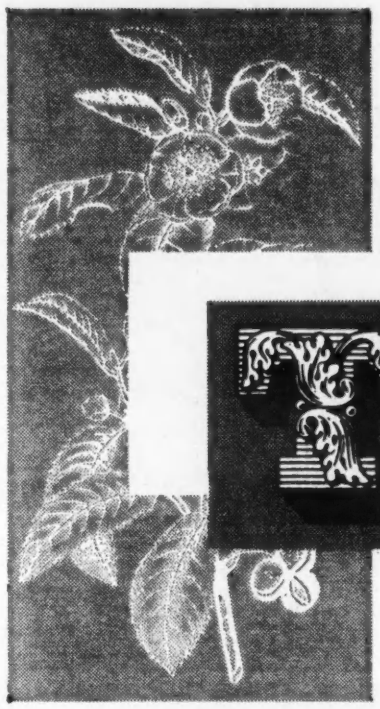
Fuller's earth dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines	ton.	30.00	—
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton	2.00	4.00
imported, bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb	.12	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½-	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.42½-	—
No. 1A, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.41½-	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.40½-	—
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.38½-	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.22 -	—
No. 1, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.20½-	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l	lb	.19½-	—
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.17 -	—
solid, No. 1 bxs., t.c.l	lb.	.26 -	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.59 -	.60
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.22 -	.24
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	No stocks.	
Extract, bbls		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00 -	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.09875-	—
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks.	gal.	.1070-	—
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.095 -	.10125
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks	gal.	.13 -	—
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3,	tanks gal.	.05 -	—
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs	lb.	1.15	—
Geisemium root, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.13 -	.17
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17 -	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.18 -	.21

Ether, Ethyl—Glue, Bone

Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	2.50 -	2.75
prime	lb.	2.30 -	2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.85 -	3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, African, bots.	lb.	7.50 -	8.50
Jamaican	lb.	9.50 -	—
Root, African, bls	lb.	.42 -	.43
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures,	lb.	.70 -	.71
unbleached, bgs., futures	lb.	.70 -	.71
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.50 -	.51
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.43 -	.49
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.42 -	.43
Mar.-Apr. shipment, bgs	lb.	.40 -	.41
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.39 -	.40
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.38½
Ginseng root, cs	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate)			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60 -	—
t.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	1.75 -	2.00
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.17½-	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
Bone glue, t.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.			
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—



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BISMUTH SUBNITRATE	PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM	SODIUM SALICYLATE
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Glue, Hide—Gypsum, Stucco

Glue, hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	.25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23	.26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	.27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	.29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	.30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	.31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	.32
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	.33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	.33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	.34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	.36½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	.38
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	.39

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l., bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	.18¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	.16½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.23½	—
Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23¾-	—
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24¼-	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24⅞-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23¾-	—

Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	22.00	-22.25
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00	-20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	.40	.41
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	2.90	- 3.50
powd., bxs.	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots.	oz.	13.50	-14.00
USP IX, bnts	oz.	14.50	-15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.68	- .75
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.	
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse	lb.	No prices.	
No. 2, whse	lb.	No prices.	
Grease, house, loose, dlvd	lb.	.05½-	—
White, choice, loose	lb.	.06½-	—
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).			
Yellow, loose	lb.	.05¾-	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.32	- —

Green, chrome, c.p., dark, light, medium, blue content, 6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.34	- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.34½-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.35¼-	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.35¾-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.36¾-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¾-	—
50% and over, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42¾-	—
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—

Green, chrome, reduced, 34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22¼-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26	- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25¾-	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¼-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27¼-	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis	bl.	.28½-	—

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld	lb	.33	.40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works	lb.	3.00	- —
tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.40	—
Paris (see P).			
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works	lb.	4.40	5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.00	4.00
Emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.24	.30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs	lb.	.60	.65
ordinary, cs.	lb.	.49	.51
Wood, bls	lb.	.35	.36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins	lb	No prices.	
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.90	- 4.95
Carbonate, dms	lb.	2.95	3.00
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	1.50	1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca)			
Aloe (see A.)			
Ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	.90	.95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.12½-	.13½
powdered, USP, bbls	lb	20½	.21
Asafetida (see A)			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.50	.70
Camphor (see C)			
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.19	- .21
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.15	- .17
Manila, loba, B, bgs	lb	.25	.27
C, bgs	lb.	.24	- .26
CBB, bgs	lb.	.21	- .23
CNE, bgs	lb.	.13½	.15
DBB, bgs	lb.	.19½-	.20½
DK, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
dust, bgs	lb.	.07	.08
soft, MA, bgs	lb.	.14	- .15
WS, bgs	lb.	.21	.22
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.18½-	.20½
nubs, bgs.	lb	.22	.24
seeds, bgs	lb.	.14	- .15
sorts, bgs	lb.	.16	- .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.16	- .18
nuts, bgs	lb	.32	.35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
A/E, bgs	lb.	.23	- .24
dust, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09½
E, bgs	lb.	.13½-	.14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.09	- .10
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.06	- .07
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.11½-	.12½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.09	- .10
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.12	- .14
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.20	.22
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.22	.23
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.10	.12
dust, bgs.	lb.	.09	.10
seeds, bgs.	lb	.13	.14
Elemi, cns.	lb.	.21	- .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.12½-	.13
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc	lb.	.12½-	.13
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	.35	.40
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	.75	.80
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	1.15	1.25
powd., bbls	lb.	1.35	1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs	lb	.35	.37
No. 3, bgs	lb	.31	.33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, powd., No. 1	lb.	.49	- .54
No. 2	lb.	.45	- .46
No. 3	lb.	.34	- .35
Kauri, bgs	lb.	.31½-	.32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb	.30	.32
Mastic, cs.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Myrrh, cs.	lb	.30	.35
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.12	- .13
tears, cs.	lb	.16	.30
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks.	lb.	1.95	- 2.25
Scammony, cs	lb	1.50	1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).			
Talha, bgs	lb.	.10	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb.	2.75	3.00
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.50	2.75
No. 3, cs	lb.	1.75	2.00
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.35	1.45
Yacca, bgs	lb	.06	—

Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	22.65	- —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	28.25	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	30.65	- —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald	ton.	21.45	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	10.50	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	12.00	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald	ton.	18.00	—
Saltville, Va., frt. equald	ton.	9.00	- —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	—
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald	ton	8.00	—
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
National City, Mich., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—

17 of these forms of WYANDOTTE CAUSTIC SODA is the right form for you

50% LIQUID
74% LIQUID
SOLID
STANDARD FLAKE
1/4" FLAKE
CRYSTAL
POWDERED FLAKE

No matter what form of Caustic Soda you are using now, there is the chance that you could use another of the seven forms listed above to better advantage.

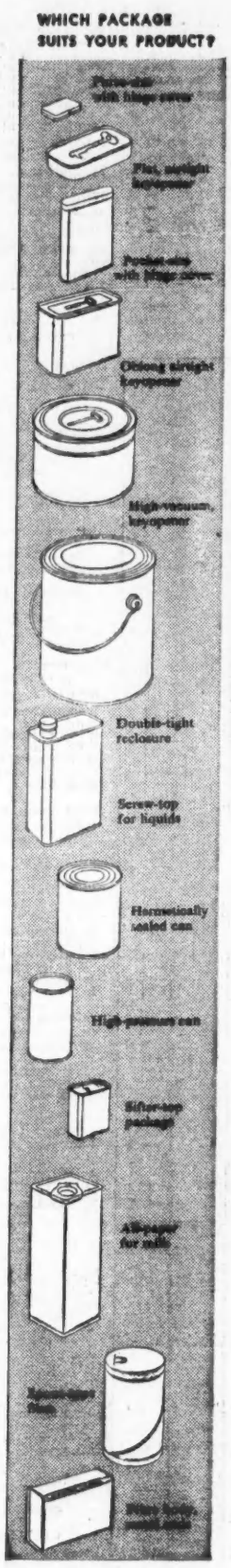
Transportation, storage and handling costs are important considerations, too. Have you checked the economies of using liquid as opposed to solid caustic soda, or the savings per ton that can be realized in using 74% liquid caustic rather than the 50% concentration? In some instances it may even be to your advantage to use 50% rather than 74% concentration. Our Technical Service staff will be glad to investigate these factors with you.

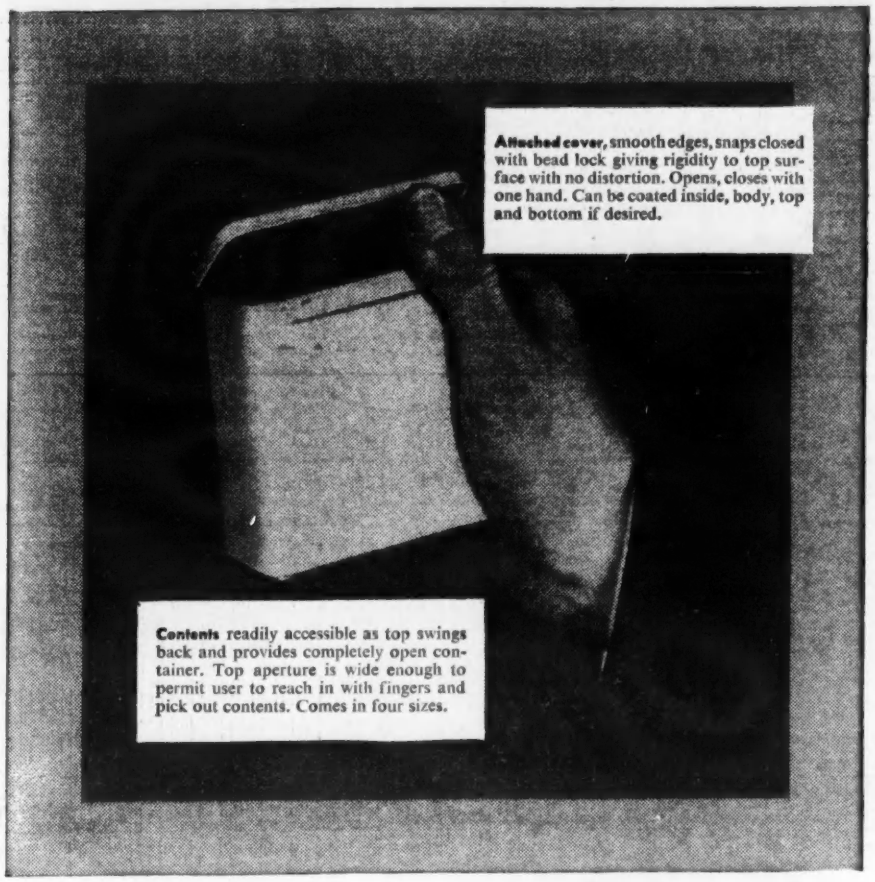
If you would like to know more about modern procedures for analyzing certain alkali chemicals, write for a free copy of the Wyandotte booklet, "Analysis of Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Bicarbonate of Soda."

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation
Wyandotte, Mich. • *Offices in Principal Cities*

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.




Attached cover, smooth edges, snaps closed with bead lock giving rigidity to top surface with no distortion. Opens, closes with one hand. Can be coated inside, body, top and bottom if desired.
Contents readily accessible as top swings back and provides completely open container. Top aperture is wide enough to permit user to reach in with fingers and pick out contents. Comes in four sizes.

If you are packaging small items used in small quantities...

This container is most familiar as the package for short lengths of adhesive tape used for minor cuts and bruises.

Notice that the hinged snap-top opens easily, protects the contents from dust . . . that the package makes a nice display and keeps clean after handling.

Perhaps you are packaging cold tablets, salt tablets, rubber bands, nails, nuts, bolts, playing cards, king-size cigarettes, whole spices, notions, buttons, *or some other small item used in small quantities.*

Might it not be a good idea for you and us to sit down together and see how our know-how might help you?

Pioneers, we . . .

Since 1901, Canco has been creating new and more effective packages. There is hardly a major development in the packaging field that this keen organization has not pioneered.

We can advise you on how to build sales, cut costs, improve processes, and on filling and closing procedures. We stand ready to serve you promptly in production-line emergencies. *Call Canco first!*

AMERICAN CAN CO.
CANCO

Visit us, Booths 241 & 243, at the 19th AMA National Packaging Exposition, Chicago, Navy Pier, April 24-27.

Gypsum, Stucco—Lavender Flowers

Gypsum, stucco, Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 • —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Terra alba, paper bags., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works ton.22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .40 • .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns. lb. 2.85 • 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .80 • .90
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .20 • .25
ground, bxs. lb. .25 • .30
powder, bxs. lb. .27 • .32
white, whole, bls. lb. .30 • .40
powder, bxs. lb. .35 • .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 • 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
Hematine paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 • —
No. 4 (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 • .40
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 • .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .27 • .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 • —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs. c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .13¼- .14⅛
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 • —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
tanks, works lb. .29 • —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld. lb.17.00 • —
works lb.15.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb.18.00 • —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.375.00 • —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride, bots. oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 • —
Hops, NF, bls. lb 40 • 45
Horehound, bls. lb. .20 • .21
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .14 • .17
Hydrastine, bots. oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. sans., works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19⅛
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 • —
tech., dms. lb 70 • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb 5.35 • 7.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. lb.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .56 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .48 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .30 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .26 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44 • —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .35 • .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .45 • .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .35 • .40
Ichthammol, F, dms. lb. .60 • .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 • 2.16
synth., paste, bots. lb. .23 • —
powd., bbls. lb. 1.03 • —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.00 -19.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.90 • —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.52 • 1.729
resubl., USP., bots., jars lb. 2.30 • 2.41
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 5.90 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.45 • 4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns. lb. 4.40 -12.30
beta, cns. lb. 7.05 6.50
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 4.30 • 5.00
powd., bgs. lb. 4.50 • 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .16 • .18
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 • —
djns. lb. .17 • —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 • 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 • .80
Gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .83 • .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb 4.25 • 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.80 • —
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.66 • 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .21¼- .21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .83 • .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 • .68
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms. lb. .69 • .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23 • —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .34 • —
ton lots lb. .35 • —
less ton lots lb. .36 • —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 • —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 • —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09¼- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 • .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .55 • .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 • .58
Oxalate, dms. lb. .25½- .28⅛
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33⅛
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½- .28⅛
Isoborneol, cns. lb. .84 • .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 • 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 • —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 • 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 • —
Isobutyl acetate, cns. lb. .82 • 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 • —
Propionate, cns. lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 • .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 • 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb.26.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 • .11¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- —
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —

J

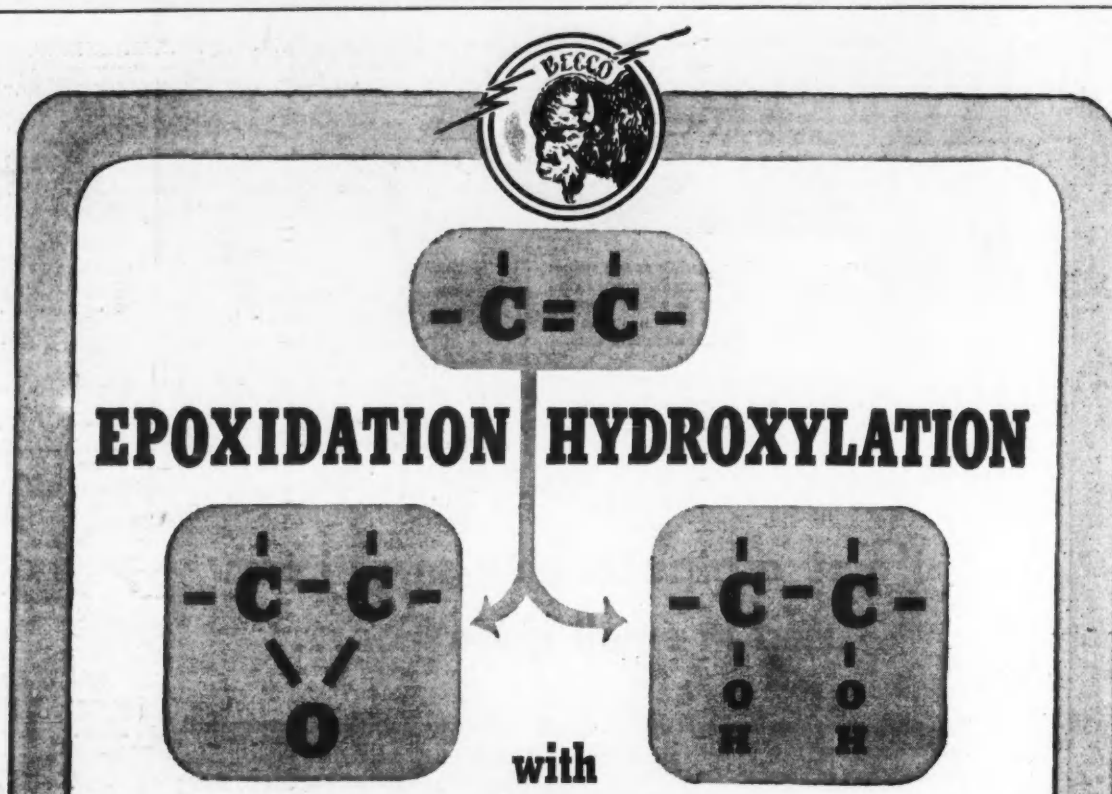
Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .15 • .20
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .43 • .45
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .48 • .50
Resin, NF, powd., bxs. lb. 6.20 • 6.60
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .08 • .13
Tar, USP, dms. lb. .40 • .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb. .47 • .49
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 • .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .085 - .09125
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .089 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .086 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g. w w tanks. gal. .085 - .09
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0975- .10
Kola nuts, bgs lb. 08 .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 • 1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .30 • .32
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 • .31
hydrous lb. .27 • .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1080- —
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .30 • .35
Laurel berries, bls. lb. .25 .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .11¼- .11⅛
Greek, bls. lb. .08 .08⅛
Turkish, bls. lb. No stocks.
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .10 • .10½
Lauryl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 • —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 • .20
select, bls. lb. .60 .65



These versatile reagents are ideal for the conversion of unsaturated materials to *a*-Epoxy (oxirane) and Dihydroxy compounds and esters.

Mild Reaction Conditions • Good Yields (often quantitative)
Oxidant By-products Are Water and Acetic Acid Only
Minimum Formation of By-products • Acetic Acid Recoverable for Re-use
Applicable to Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Reactions

Becco hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid can be used with a wide variety of unsaturated materials to create valuable new compounds containing functionally active Epoxy groups.

Our extensive experience with these reagents and reactions is available to assist in your new-product development. Write to us for further information.

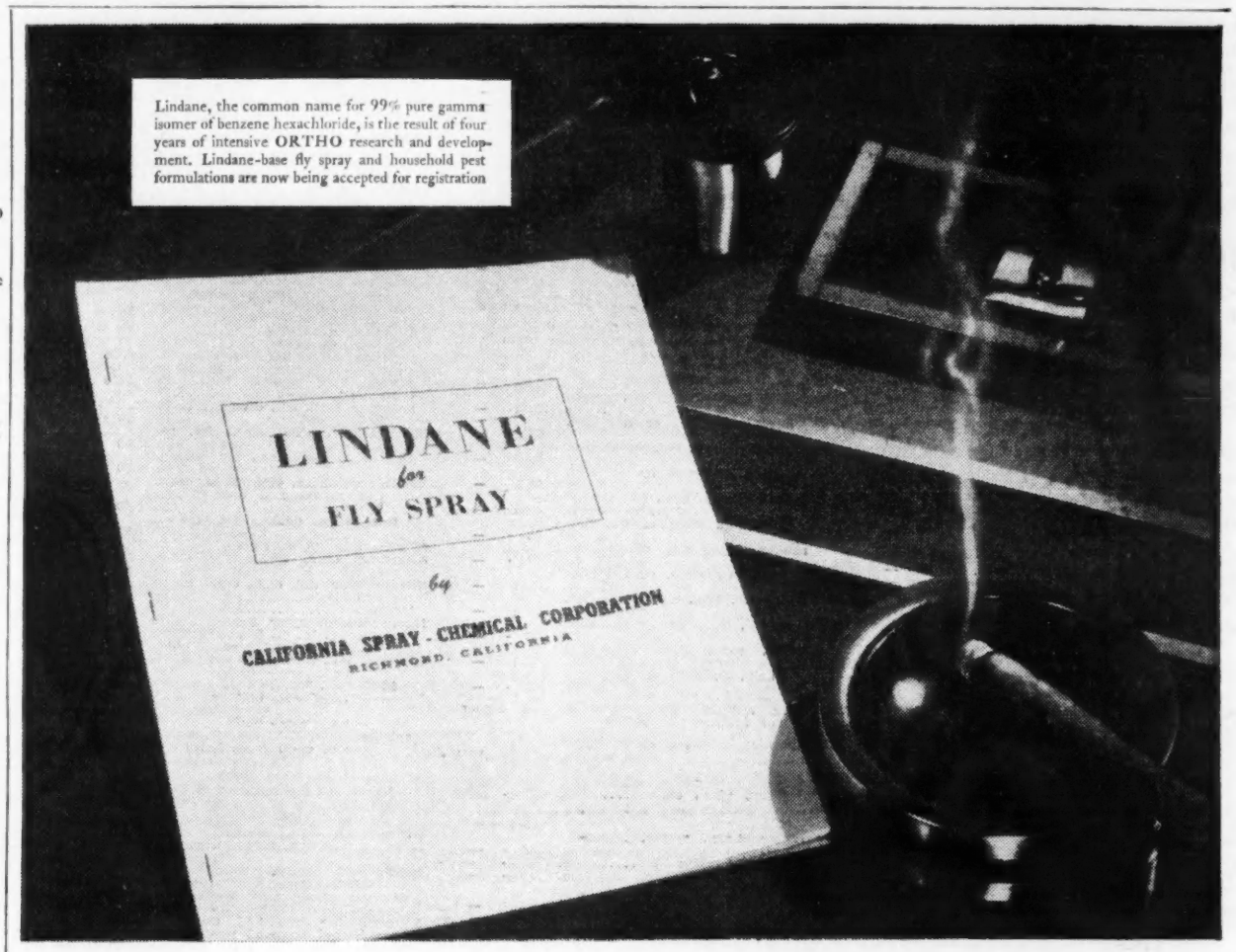
BECCO SALES CORPORATION
AGENTS FOR BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK

New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago Charlotte

Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.,	lb.	.19	- —
gran., bbls.	lb.	.19¾	- —
powd., bbls.	lb.	.19¾	- —
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20	- —
gran., powd., dms.	lb.	.20¾	- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over.	lb.	.25	- .27
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	- .38
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.34	- .39
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on purchases totaling $75.00 or more to dest. East.			
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.39	- —
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	3.80	- —
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¼	- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.11	- —
St. Louis	lb.	.1080	- —
Metallic paste, dms., 30,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.28	- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28½	- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.29½	- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound hgher			
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.15½	- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.21¼	- —
30% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.25¾	- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	- —
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.24	- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO_2, dms., works	lb.	.29½	- —
60% PbO_2 dms., works	lb.	.28	- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.36	- .39
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.37½	- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	95	.13⅜	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- —
Resinate precip. dms., dlvd	cn.	.25	- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.41⅜	- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.1325	- .1410
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.50¼	- —
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.36	- —
ton lots	lb.	.37	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.38	- —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
tribasic, dms., works	lb.	.24¼	- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.13¼	- —
solid, 30% Pb, dms	lb.	.20½	- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13⅞	- .15½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅝	- .16½
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20	- .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	25.00	-35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.40	- .45
powd., bbls.	lb.	.55	- —
Root, bls	lb.	.08	- .09
5-lb. bundles, cs.	lb.	.40	- .45
powd., bbls	lb.	.11	- .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	- .06¾
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton.	13.00	-13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	10.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.50	- —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	- —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.	ton.	10.50	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	7.50	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.75	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.75	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00	- —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.75	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	10.00	- —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.50	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	7.50	- —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	7.50	- —
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	10.00	- —
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	8.50	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	9.50	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	10.50	- —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.50	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	13.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	13.50	- —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	13.50	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	9.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	13.50	- —
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	13.00	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.50	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	13.00	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	12.25	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	10.50	- —
Longview Ala.	ton.	13.00	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	- —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.50	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	10.00	- —
Petoskey, Mich.	ton	10.00	- —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	- —
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00	- —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	9.00	- —
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	13.00	- —
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	10.00	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	- —
Woodyville, Ohio	ton.	8.50	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	13.50	- —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.70	- —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	13.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	13.50	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	- —
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	13.00	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	13.50	- —
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone)			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb.	4.50	6.85
ex lignalee wood	lb	6.50	7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose	bots	lb 4.20	7.20
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.25	6.00
Lindane, 25%, works, cans	lb.	3.00	- 3.05
dms., works.	lb.	2.95	- —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
without leaves, bls	lb.	.22	- .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	63.00	- —
Litharge, comm. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.65	- —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90	- —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms.	lb.	.93	- —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	1.80	- 2.00
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.62	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point.	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.08¼	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.08½	- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¼c. per lb higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.75	.80
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.85	- .90
leaves, NF	lb.	.90	- .95
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	34.00	-38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36½	- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28½	- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28	- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.44½	- .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Lupulin, tins	lb.	1.95	2.00
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	1.30	- 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo.	kilo.	145.00	-149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls.	lb.	.73	- .74
Banda, No. 1, bls.	lb	1.05	Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.93	- .94
West Indian, bls.	lb.	.81	- .82
broken, bls	lb.	.75	- .76
Madder, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.29	- .33
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb.	.32	- —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works	lb.	.29	- .31
USP, light ctns.	lb.	.34	- —
heavy, bbls	lb.	.35	- —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works	lb.	.20	- .30
Bromide, jars	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.s., frt. equald	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.10¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	- —
USP, bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l. frt. alld.	lb	.11¾	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.11¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.12¼	- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.13½	- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.			
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.12¼	- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	44.00	-46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.86	1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works	lb.	4.85	4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.29	- .30
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.60	- —
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.46	- .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works	lb.	.20½	- —
sticks, cs., works	lb.	.34	- .38
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.31	- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb	1.00	1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	.75	- —
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	- .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	- —
100-lb. lots	lb.	.50	- —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif.	ton.	67.50	- —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash	ton.	30.50	- —
Maleic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	- —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.			
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	1.80	- 1.23
Blue, bls.	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Manaca root, bls	lb.	.49	- .50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.42	- .43


Lindane, the common name for 99% pure gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride, is the result of four years of intensive ORTHO research and development. Lindane-base fly spray and household pest formulations are now being accepted for registration
LINDANE
for
FLY SPRAY
64
CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

A special technical report for FLY SPRAY MANUFACTURERS

ORTHO Lindane is now available from the California Spray-Chemical Corporation.

OFFICIAL TESTS and commercial usage prove lindane to be the best insecticide now known for control of flies — including resistant flies. To give you full, technical information on this outstanding insecticide, we have prepared the special report, *"Lindane for Fly Control."* The chart on the right, taken from this report, illustrates the comparative effectiveness of lindane in fly knockdown value.

Lindane also controls such household pests as ants, roaches, silverfish, mosquitoes, gnats, carpet beetles, house spiders.

We invite your inquiry regarding the use of ORTHO Lindane in your formulations. The complete technical report, as well as sizes, prices, your profit possibilities and other pertinent details will be promptly furnished you upon request — simply wire, telephone or write the nearest office listed at the right.

Treatment	Percent Knockdown	Knockdown Time, Fly strain		
		Bellflower	San Jose	Laboratory
DDT 100 mg. per sq. ft.	50	720 mins. (12 hrs.)	420 mins.	91 mins.
	100	2880 mins. (48 hrs.)	1440 mins.	152 mins.
Methoxychlor 100 mg. per sq. ft.	50	255 mins.	56 mins.	37 mins.
	100	360 mins.	108 mins.	67 mins.
Lindane 0.3 mg. per sq. ft.	50	11 mins.	16 mins.	13 mins.
	100	20 mins.	15 mins.	20 mins.

ORTHO

CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORP.

Ortho Way, Richmond, Calif. • Phone Beacon 5-1060 • Attn: E. W. Cannon or C. E. Cody
1346 Connecticut Ave., N. W. 44, Wash., D. C. • Phone Decatur 2718 • Attn: H. J. Grady

ORTHO TM REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Manganese Acetate—Oil, Mustard

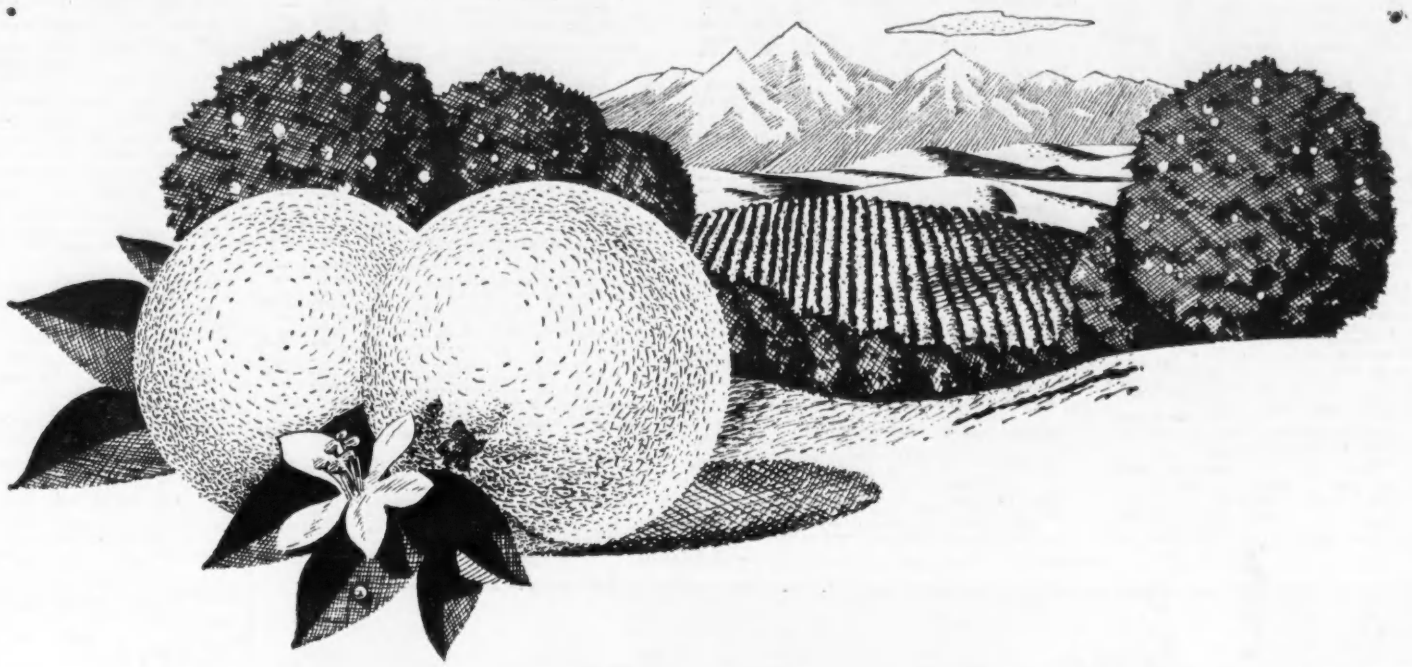
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls. lb .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton 73.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 74.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., works lb .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb .39¼ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb 41½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls lb .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. precip., dms lb .21½ - —
Stearate, ctns., cl. lb .35 - —
smaller lots lb .36 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E lb .05¼ - .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 68.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 62.00 - 63.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs lb .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb .14 Nom.
Bohemian, bls lb .47 - .47½
Chilean, bls. lb .50 - .51
French, bls. lb .55 - .58
Matico leaves, bls lb .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb .33½ - —
less 500 lbs., works lb .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .06½ - —
Menthol, natural, USP lb 9.80 - 10.00
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, ton lots, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb 4.07 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb 4.22 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .11½ - —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb .78 - 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb .57 - .80
works, l.c.l. lb .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb .30 - —
Metaparaisopropyiphenol, dms., c.l. lb .21 - —
l.c.l. lb .22 - —
tanks lb .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb 1.28 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb 76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal .56 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal .26 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal .43½ - .45
l.c.l., ex whse gal .47½ - —
tanks, frt. alld gal .29½ - .31
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb 4.55 - —
feed grade lb 3.00 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works lb .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17¾ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .54 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .51½ - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .71 - —
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal .80 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal .53 - —
frt. alld. W gal .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal .56½ - —
frt. alld. W gal .60½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal .43½ - —
frt. alld. W gal .47 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb .50½ - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100 lbs. or more lb 2.10 - 2.90
extra lb 4.00 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns. lb .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns lb .69 - .71
cyls. lb .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb .13 - —
single-unit, works lb .10½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb .42 - —
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, refd., dms lb .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb .68 - —
tanks, works lb .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb 36.00 - 58.00
Iodide, bots, cbys lb 3.00 - 4.75
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb .44½ - —
less than truckload, works lb .45 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb .42 - —
25-50 lbs. lb .47 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm 3.50 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb .12 - —
tanks, works lb .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .11½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb .95 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb 68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb .75 .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb .68 .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb 3.02 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb 12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb 13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb 11½ - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 8.30
D, cns lb 7.50 9.35
prime, cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate)
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb .03⅞ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb .03⅜ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb .06½ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb .06½ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb .07¼ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E lb .07¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb .07¼ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb .08 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb .07¼ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb .10½ - .10⅝
spray, bbls., c.l. lb .12¼ - .12¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb .28½ - .35½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb .16½ - —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb .23¼ - —
USP, bbls., works 30,000-lb. lots lb .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb .26¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb .27¼ - —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal .08 - —
New Orleans, tanks gal .06¼ - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb 2.60 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb .98 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .07 .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .08 - .09
tanks, works, frt. equald lb .06 .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25½ - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. basis 100% lb .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .35½ - .36
tanks, same basis lb .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb .15 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb .51 - —
tanks, works lb .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz 12.35 12.40
Acetate, cns. oz 9.85 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz 9.80 —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz 9.90 —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb .60½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .61 - —
tanks, works lb .59 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs lb 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb .16 - .18
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz 25.00 - 30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs lb 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb 5.50 - —
5 lbs. lb 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs. lb 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb 5.05 - —
5 lbs. lb 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs lb 1.40 - —
25 lbs lb 1.45 - —
5 lbs. lb 1.55 - —
Musk root, bls lb No prices.
Mustard see, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source lb .07½ - .08
Danish, bgs., futures lb .11½ - .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures lb .12 - .12½
English, yellow, bgs lb .11½ - .12
Montana, brown, bgs., source. lb .05¼ - .05½
Oriental, bgs., source lb .07 Nom.
yellow, bgs., source lb .10 - .10½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs. lb .11 - .11½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock ton 52.00 - —
crushed, ex dock ton 76.50 - —
J2, ex dock ton 42.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb .06 - —
tanks, same basis lb .0525 - —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .0635 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .0660 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb .0635 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .0660 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb .0750 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb .0575 - —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .10 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb .09½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .09 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb .12 - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb .14 - —
imported, crude, 78°, 100-ton lots lb .03¼ - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb 2.00 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb .48 .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb 1.75 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb .43½ - —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb .24½ - .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .18½ - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm 49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. cns cases of 6 tin 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
tanks lb .08 .08½
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb .10 .11
tanks lb .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .29 - .31
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .31 - .33
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .33 - .35
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works lb .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, work., N. ton 120.00 -126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton 3.70 - 4.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb .30 - —
2, dms., works lb .30 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb .27 - —
tanks, works lb .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb .43 - —
Chinese, bgs lb .38 - —
Istrian, bgs lb .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb .50 .51
futures, bgs. lb .47 - .48
West Indian, bgs lb .29 - .29½
futures lb .28½ - .29
Nux vomica, bls. lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb .13 .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal .19 - —
l.c.l. gal .21 - .60
tnks gal .15½ - —
100° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal .16 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .34½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .32 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb 3.25 - 3.75
Almond, artificial, nitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.F.A., bots lb 3.40 5.00
NF, bots lb 3.50 - 3.60
Sweet, dms., cns lb .70 - .95
Amyris, dms lb 1.55 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots lb 105.00-190.00
Seed, bots lb 80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb 1.35 - 1.70
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb .44 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms lb 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb .18¼ - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb 1.20 1.50
55-60%, cns. lb 1.20 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb 1.20 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns lb 2.00 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb 4.40 - 5.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb .95 - 1.76
rectified, NF cns lb 4.15 - 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil lb 3.20 - 3.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Oil, bone, dms., works gal .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb 1.65 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb 3.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb 20.00 28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb .23 - .50
white, dms. lb .34 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb 3.65 - 4.50
rectified, cns. lb 4.50 - 5.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb 3.25 - 4.00
Cardamom, NF, bots lb 50.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb 2.05 - 3.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb .20¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb .21¼ - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb .22½ - —
l.c.l. lb .23 - —
tanks lb .21½ - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb .21½ - —
l.c.l. lb .22 - —
tanks lb .20½ - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .28 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb .17½ - —
l.c.l. lb .18 - —
tanks lb .16½ - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb .12 - .14
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb .15¾ - .16¾
tech., No. 1, Braz., tanks lb .16 - —
USP, standard, dms., c.l. lb .18¾ - —
l.c.l. lb .19¼ - —
tanks lb .17¾ - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb .20¼ - —
l.c.l. lb .20¾ - —
Cedarleaf, USP, dms lb 1.75 - 1.95
Cedarwood, cns lb .42 - .55
dms. lb .32 - .50
Celeryseed, bots lb 15.00 -18.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb 55 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb 29.00 -62.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb 1.50 1.75
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb 1.10 - 1.55
Java, and Java-type, cns lb 1.75 - 2.10
Clove, USP, cns., dms lb 1.45 - 1.60
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb .15¾ - —
Pac. Coast lb .14¾ - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb .22½ - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb .23 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb .07½ - .08½
Codliver, USP, dms gal 1.40 - 1.55
Coriander, bots lb 20.00 -27.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb .13¾ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb .04½ - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb .01½ - —
refined, dms., New York lb .18¾ - .19¼
tanks lb .16¾ - —
Costus, bots. oz 26.50 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east and Valley lb .13¼ - .13½
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb .01 - —
refined, dms. lb .18¼ - .19
tankcars lb .16½ - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb 7.00 7.50
Cumin, bots lb 6.25 - 7.50
Cypress, bots lb 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb 7.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb 5.75 - 7.10
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb 5.00 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb .67 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb .55 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns lb 2.50 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb 2.00 - 2.05
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .10 - .12
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13¼
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .13½ - .15
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .14½ - .16
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor.
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .19 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .23 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .26 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9 00 -15.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb 15.00 -16.25
Bourbon, cns lb 17.00 -20.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb 23.00 -28.00
Grapefruit lb .65 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb .12¼ - .12¾
extra, Winter, strained, dms lb .13 - .13½
prime, burning, dms lb .14½ - .15
Guaiacwoo, cns lb 1.85 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb 1.75 - 2.00
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb 3.15 - 7.00
twice rectified lb 4.85 - 5.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns. lb 1.40 - 1.85
Lavender flower, French, 40-42% ester, cns lb 4.15 - 4.75
38-42% ester, cns lb 3.20 - 4.10
30-32% ester, cns lb 2.20 - 3.25
Spike, Spanish, cns lb .90 - 1.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns lb 2.95 - 3.25
Messina lb 2.85 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots lb 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb 2.25 - 3.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb 4.50 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb 3.35 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb 5.50 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb 6.00 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns lb 7.25 -11.25
terpeneless, bot lb 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb .1810 - —
l.c.l. lb .1870 - .1910
tankcars lb .1690 - —
tankwagon lb .1720 - —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb 3.45 - 3.85
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb 9.25 - —
Floridian, dms. lb 1.60 - —
Italian, cns. lb 5.50 - 6.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb .06½ - .07
refined, alkali, dms lb .1180 - —
kettle-bodied, dms lb .1330 - —
light-pressed, dms lb .1080 - —
tanks lb .0920 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb .18 - .19
synthetic, cns., dms lb 1.40 - 1.70



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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 99 Hudson Street, New York City

SUPPLIED TO PHARMACEUTICAL FIRMS SERVING THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Oil, Neatsfoot—Orthotoluidine

Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .28 - .28½
20°, dms. lb. 27 - .27½
30°, dms. lb. .21 - 21½
Neroli, French, bots lb.85.00 -300.00
Haitian, bots lb.175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.35
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, drums lb. .21 - .22
tankcars lb. .20 - .21
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .13 - .13½
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 1.75 - 1.85
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.25 - 2.50
foots, dms lb. .13 - .13½
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .25 .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. .95 - 1.25
Calif., cns. lb .60 - 1.00
Florida, cns., dms lb. .42 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 2.95 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .1295 Nom.
tankcars lb. .11½ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. 11½ —
Patchouli, dms lb.22.00 -22.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .14¾- .15
refined, dms lb. .19½- .20
tanks, New York lb. .17¾- —

Oil, pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns., lb. No stocks.
imported, cns lb. 4.60 - 5.50
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 6.25 - 6.40
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Pimento berry, dms lb. 3.85 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal .61 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .72 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .09½- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .15½ Nom.
Red, single dist., dms lb. .13 - .14
tanks lb. .11¾- —
saponified, dms lb. .12¼- .13¼
double dist., dms lb. .15½- .16
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. .14 - .14½
tanks lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers oz.24.00 -38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.60
Rue, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Sage, clary, bots lb.13.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 3.50

Oil, sandalwood, NF, cns lb.11.50 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. .06¾- —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1180- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1330- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1080- —
tanks lb. .0920- —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .56 - .78
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra, dms lb. .13 - —
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l lb. .31 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .30 - —
tanks, works gal. .19 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.18.75 -25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .12½- .12⅝
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .05¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .02½- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1620- —
l.c.l. lb. .1680- .1745
tanks lb. .15 - —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1530- —
l.c.l. lb. .1590- .1630
tanks lb. .14 - —
edible, dms lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Spearmint, dms lb. 3.15 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, drums lb. .1620- .1670
tankcars lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .15 - .15½
tankcars lb. .14 - —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Sunflower-seed, unp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.

Oil, sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Southern, cns lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
tanks, works lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .12 - .12½
Tansy, dms. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South lb. .035 - —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms. lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns lb. 2.05 - 3.35
white, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.80
technical, white, cns lb. .40 - 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .25½- .25¾
imported, dms., c.l lb. .27½- .27¾
l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
tanks lb. .26½- .26¾
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .21 - .35
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.13.00 13.75
Haitian, cns. lb.10.00 14.00
Java, cns. lb. No prices.
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .48 - —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .49 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.00 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 -18.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood, cns lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 8.25 11.50
extra, bots lb. No prices.
Madagascar, bots lb. No prices.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red), white, low titre, dms lb. .15½- .16¼
tankcars lb. .14¼- —
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .09¼- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton.10.00 —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns. lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .25 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

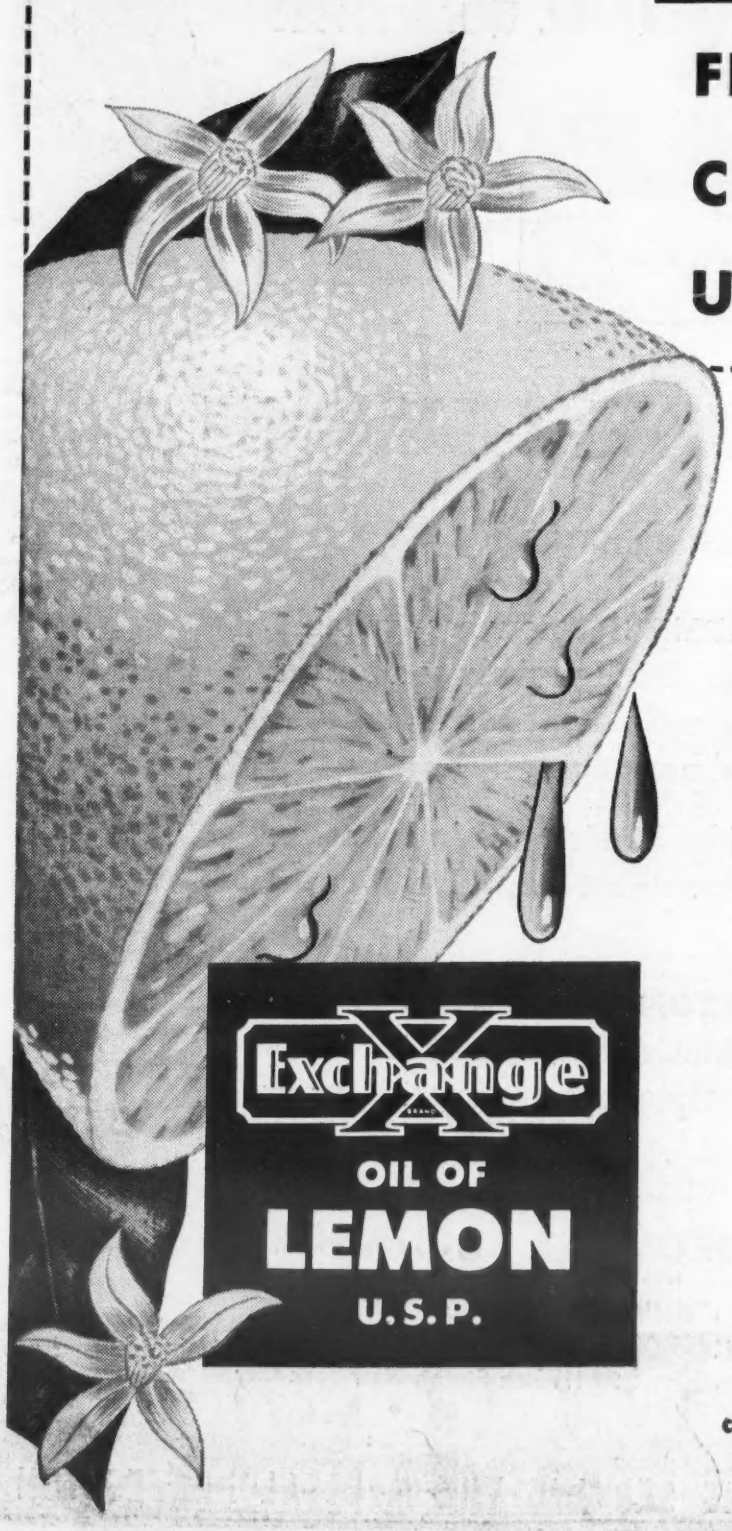
Chrome dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1710- —
Molybdate lb. .40 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 .15
Sweet, bls lb. .13 .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Portuguese, bgs lb. .18 .18¼
Sicilian, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 .25
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .26 .29
Verona, bls lb. .16 .21
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 —
smaller lots lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2405
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1960- .2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1930- —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1830- .2305
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1860- .2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1830- —
25 to 27° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1630- .2080
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- .2110
tanks, same basis lb. .1500- .1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns lb. .11½ - —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .07¼
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .29 —
l.c.l. lb. .30 —
tanks lb. .28 —
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. 50 53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .18 - .19
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 —
tanks, works lb. .18 —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



Exchange X BRAND OIL OF LEMON U.S.P.

Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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Distributors for:

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.33½	—
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	—
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.	lb.	1.10	—
Ouabaine, USP, bots.	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., fib. dms., 5 lbs. and up	lb.	2.50	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works	lb.	4.25	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.40	4.51

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75	lb.	5.75	6.25
Pancreatin, USP	lb.	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo	90.00	—
Papain, powd., NF, cs	lb.	1.75	2.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.44	.50
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.85	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.70	—
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.63	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.50	.65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	—
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 5oo-lb. lots.	lb.	.45	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	.14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	No prices.	
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0635	—
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0635	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0635	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0640	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0645	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0660	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0795	—
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c per lb higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.			
Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	.16¾
10,000 lbs. to c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	.16¾
1,000-9,999 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	.17¾
less than 1,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	.19¼
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	—
10,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.12	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.13	.15
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
USP chys	lb.	.51	.52
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½	.46½
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.19	.20
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt equald	lb.	.40	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.28	.29
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
technical, refined, dms., same basis	lb.	1.25	1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Parathion, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	2.50
spray powder, 15%, tins, dealers.	lb.	.72	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	—
Paretra brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	.31
ground, bxs	lb.	.35	.37
powder, bxs	lb.	.38	.40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.33	.37
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.66
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	40	45
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	No stocks.	
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mill.	ton.	60.00	62.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.42	1.43
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.28	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.00	—
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots .100,000 units.		.04	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.03½	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04½	—
sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04½	—
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	.33
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	10½	11½
Pepper, black	lb.	1.46	1.47
Feb. arrival	lb.	1.47	1.48
March-April	lb.	1.50	1.51
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.41	.42
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.62	.63
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.62	.63
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.41	.41½
Mexican sports, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Mississippi sports, bgs., source	lb.	.55	.55½
Mombassa, bgs., afloat	lb.	.52	.52½
Nigerian caps, bgs., futures	lb.	.44	.45
birdseye, bgs	lb.	.65	.66
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
White, bgs	lb.	2.48	2.50
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.50	.70
imported, bls	lb.	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers	lb.	3.90	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾	—
dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11	—

Perchloroethylene zones are.—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.90	1.10
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	—
cream, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06	—
white lily, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—

Osage Orange—Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent

Petrolatum, USP, white snow, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	—
soft, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	—
t.c.l., same bams	lb.	.07½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells.			
California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.54	—
Upper field	bbl.	2.75	3.54
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.25	1.35
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.65	2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.35	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	1.93	2.08
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.93	2.10
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.88	2.03
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.02	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.90	2.15
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.93	2.08
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	1.93	2.08
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.13	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.075	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.03	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.081	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.09	.0925
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.0775	—
No. 3	gal.	.07375	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.078	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0825	.08625
No. 1, straw	gal.	.0825	.08625
No. 2, straw	gal.	.075	.085
range	gal.	.0825	.0875
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.0925	.10
No. 2	gal.	.0925	.095
No. 3	gal.	.09	.0925
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—

...for that means progress. And in progress, it is interesting to note how rings themselves, of every kind, are destined to play an important part. Take, for example, the tire, the ring spinning frame, the ball bearing ring, the "benzene ring" of organic chemistry, and the circular field of the microscope. All closely integrated with progress these — and of particular significance to us at Metasap, since they symbolize vital fields we serve.

THE "BENZENE RING", FOR INSTANCE, IS SYMBOLIC OF PLASTICS ... METASAP CALCIUM AND ZINC STEARATES, added to plastic molding compounds, improve internal lubrication. They assure easy release of preforms and finished products from molds —thus helping to prolong mold life, speed the molding cycle, step up output and minimize rejects.

THE TIRE SUGGESTS THE WIDE REALM OF RUBBER ... METASAP ZINC STEARATE dusted on uncured rubber stock prevents sticking—lubricates molds effectively.

BEARINGS IMPLY LUBRICANTS ... METASAP ALUMINUM STEARATES provide bases for many types of greases that are moisture-free, have high-temperature resistance, outstanding stability and water-repellency.

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of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent, Group 3—Polystyrene

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125-	—
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.11125-	.11375
Mineral, spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152 -	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152 -	—
305-365 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142 -	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142 -	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.153 -	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14 -	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.09875-	.10375
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175 -	—
Boston	gal.	.16 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165 -	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.15 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.197 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.214 -	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.182 -	—
Newark	gal.	.15 -	—
New York	gal.	.15 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175 -	—
Providence	gal.	.165 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.18 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.19 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.19 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.175 -	—
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	—
tankwagon, St. Louis	gal.	.19 -	—
Newark	gal.	.15 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.197 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.214 -	—
New York	gal.	.15 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 -	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13 -	.145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal	gal.	.20 -	.21
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½-	.24
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.23½-	—
40° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.26½-	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½-	.24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½-	.26½
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½-	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½-	—
36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½-	—
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.25½-	.27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½-	—
Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147 -	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.15 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	.11375
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.207 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.224 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.209 -	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.207 -	—
Newark	gal.	.165 -	—
New York	gal.	.165 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.20 -	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.15 -	—
Group 3 tanks	gal.	.10375-	.11375
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157 -	.195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10375-	.10875
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.10 -	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.16 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.197 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.214 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.199 -	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.197 -	—
Newark	gal.	.15 -	—
New York	gal.	.15 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.19 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.19 -	—

How PURE do you want your H_3PO_4?

DESCRIPTION

Chemical formula: H_3PO_4
Specific gravity: 1.692 (20°C/4°C)
Freezing point: 21°C (70°F)
Viscosity relative to water at 25°C (77°F): 43.5
Turbidity: none

CONTAINERS

Stainless steel drums:
55 gal.—750 lbs. net.
ICC carboys:
13 gal.—180 lbs. net.
6½ gal.—90 lbs. net.
5 gal.—70 lbs. net.

V-C PHOSPHORIC ACID, N. F. Grade, is guaranteed to contain 85% free phosphoric acid. It surpasses National Formulary and American Chemical Society specifications and meets all U. S. Food and Drug Administration regulations.

This odorless, water-white, sparkling-clear, syrupy liquid is made from elemental phosphorus and is believed to be the purest phosphoric acid produced in the world today.

V-C Phosphoric Acid, N.F. Grade, is ideally suited for use in pharmaceuticals and other chemical products where unsurpassed purity is indicated.

V-C Phosphoric Acid, N.F. Grade, is produced in the most modern plant of its kind, on the site of the first phosphate mine and phosphoric acid plant in the U. S.

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75% Food Grade • 50% Food Grade • 62½% Commercial Grade
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Disodium Phosphate (*Technical and Drug Grades*)
Trisodium Phosphate • Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Tripolyphosphate
CALCIUM PHOSPHATES
Monocalcium Phosphate • Lucky Leaven® Phosphate
Phosphate Paste

VC CHEMICALS ®

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1715-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1750-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1525-	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1365-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1400-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1175-	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.00	4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.00 -	4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.1275-	.1375
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1350-	.1450
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1100-	.1200
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1275-	.1375
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1350-	.1450
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1100-	.1200
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	.14¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.15½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	.13
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.02	1.07
Phenothiazin, NF fib, dms., 18,000 lbs., frt. adjusted	lb.	.44 -	—
smaller lots, frt. adjusted	lb.	46 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.35	2.65
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots	lb.	1.25 -	—
smaller dms	lb.	1.30 -	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	30.00	-37.50
Phenyldiethanoamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½-	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.45	2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.75	6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	- 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	5.00	5.07
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.58	- 1.60
Phlororglucinol, CP, fib, dms., works	lb.	13.75	-15.75
commercial fib, dms., works	lb.	5.50	- 7.00
tech., fib, dms., works	lb.	9.65	-10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.20½-	—
10-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	35.00	- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine	long ton.	3.755	- —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.155	- —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.805	- —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.805	- —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.905	- —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	4.93	- —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.28	- —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.63	- —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.			
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5	long ton.	6.45	- —
30-29% P_2O_5	long ton.	7.21	- —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs	lb.	.33	.36
tins, export	lb.	.34	.37
Yellow, cns.	lb.	.30	- .37
dms., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.12	- .16
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.12	- .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	- .29
dms., export	lb.	.33½	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- .16
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .17
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.08	- .10
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials	oz.	6.50	7.50
Nitrate, USP bots. vials	oz.	6.25	7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.21	- .21¼
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.045 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0473-	—
whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0595-	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	035 -	—
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.55	- 1.65
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	1.65	—
98%, dms., same basis	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	kilo.	12.50	-13.25
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, burgundy, dms. incl., 20 or more dms., works, South.	100 lbs.	7.16	- —
whse., N. Y. C.	100 lbs.	8.18	- —
5 to 19 dms., works, South	100 lbs.	7.36	- —
whse., N. Y. C.	100 lbs.	8.28	- —
1 to 4 dms., works, South	100 lbs.	7.61	- —
whse., N. Y. C.	100 lbs.	8.53	- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	36.00	-37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.05½-	.07
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02	- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms., ex whse. East	100 lbs.	4.67	- —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04½-	.05
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	66.00	-69.00
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.13	- .14
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms	lb.	12.45	- —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	- —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.31	- .60

Polystyrene colors, standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30½ - —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .30½ - —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25½ - .27
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .26½ - .28
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½ - .29
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½ - .29
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25½ - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .26½ - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½ - —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .27½ - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. lb. .68 70
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - 1.05
Seed, Dutch, bls lb. .18 - .18½
Polish, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0813- —
l.c.l., works lb. .089 —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. works, lb. .0830 —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 .22
powd., dms lb. .22 .24
Bichromate, bgs., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 250 50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .48 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .33 .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0855- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .16½ .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 .23
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .25 .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms. lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1 80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic), USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls. lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms. lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾ .22¾
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .24
ex whse lb. .29 —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks. lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls lb. .21 —
kegs lb. .26 —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. 5 or more, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4 works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l. 5 or more, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 10 lbs 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .07 .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - —
indust, bulk, works ton. 36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .18½- —
powder, dms lb. .17 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms. lb. .70 - .78
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs lb. .65 70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .50 —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb .23 25
Berries, bgs lb. .55 75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .50 .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 4.50
spot, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 4.50 —
smaller lots lb. 4.00 5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 2.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb .25 —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l lb. 08½- —
l.c.l. lb .09½- —
smaller containers lb 12½- —
tanks lb. 07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. E lb. .16½- —
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 —
Propyleneglycol, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .22 .25
blonde, bgs lb. .19 .21
husks, bgs lb. .42 - .43
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .45 .50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅜- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04
Italian, silk screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried fine bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .28
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 9.50 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 9.40 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liquid, (30 to 1) base, 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 14.15 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 14.05 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .56 - .65
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works, and frt. equald., c.l gal. 2.00 - 2.69
l.c.l. gal. 2.00 - 2.73
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .74½- .79½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .80
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 10.60 -10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —

When you make Monsanto your source of phenol you can select from three grades—phenol, U.S.P.; phenol 85% solution; liquid phenol 88% solution. Delivery can be made promptly from the nearest Monsanto warehouse.

Phenol is used in manufacturing many products, including dyestuffs, molding powders, paints, lubricating oils, disinfectants, textiles, explosives, tanning materials, medicinals, antiseptics, preservatives, deodorants, soaps, embalming fluids, vermin exterminators, rubber compounds and photographic chemicals.

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ortho-Chloroaniline
para-Chloroaniline
ortho-Chlorophenol
para-Chlorophenol
Cyclohexylamine
Dicyclohexylamine
Dinitroaniline
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 46.5°
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48.0°
Monsanto Salt
ortho-Nitroaniline
ortho-Nitrobiphenyl
para-Nitrobiphenyl
ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
para-Nitrochlorobenzene
para-Nitrophenol
ortho-Phenetidine
para-Phenetidine
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolsulfonic Acid, 65% & 70%
Phosphorus Oxychloride—Phosphorus Trichloride
Salicylic Acid, Technical
Sodium Benzoate, Technical
para-Toluenesulfonamide
para-Toluenesulfonchloride
Toluenesulfonic Acid

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
Organic Chemicals Division
1754-A South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri
Please send, without cost or obligation, items checked: .....Booklet, "Safe Handling of Phenol"; .....Data and quotations on the following intermediates.....
.....
.....
Name.....*Title*.....
Company.....
Street.....
City.....*Zone*....*State*.....

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Pyroxylin Scrap, White—Serpentaria Root

Pyroxylin scrap, white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .09 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l lb. .15½- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .14 .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .14½- —
solid bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots flask 71.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 73.00 -75.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns lb. .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¼- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb 70 75
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.65 1.70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.60 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.53 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.15 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.35 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb .11½ 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼ .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. .60 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 -
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .65½- .80
Red lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb 3.25 —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.02 —
Metallic, bbls., works lb .02½ .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .69½- .80
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½ .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .03¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼ —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.01 - 1.30
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 12½, ogs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb 0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb .74 - —
l.c.l., works lb .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. 1.30 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 1.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. 70 —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .33
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 .17
Portuguese, bls lb. .07¼- .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .07½- .08
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.66 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib, dms gram. .04 - .05
smaller lots, fib, dms gram. .04½- .05½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .60 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .75 - .80
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 17.00 -18.00
Safrol, dms lb. .85 - .90
Sage, Cyprus, bales, futures lb 12 - 13
Dalmatian, bls lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .30 - .31
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .05¾ Nom.
Saligenin, ctns lb. 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 —
fib, dms lb. 1.02 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .88 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 22.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No stocks.
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .30 - .40
Honduras, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. .14 - .15
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .23 .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. lb 60 67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 20.50 -24.50
Hydrochloride, bots oz 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. .27¼- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 .24
No. 2, bls lb. .14 .19
No. 3, bls lb. .10 .11
Pods, bls lb. .12 .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb 16 22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.20 Nom.

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Bosco Shellac 303 pale

Bosco Shellac 453 medium pale

Bosco Shellac 404

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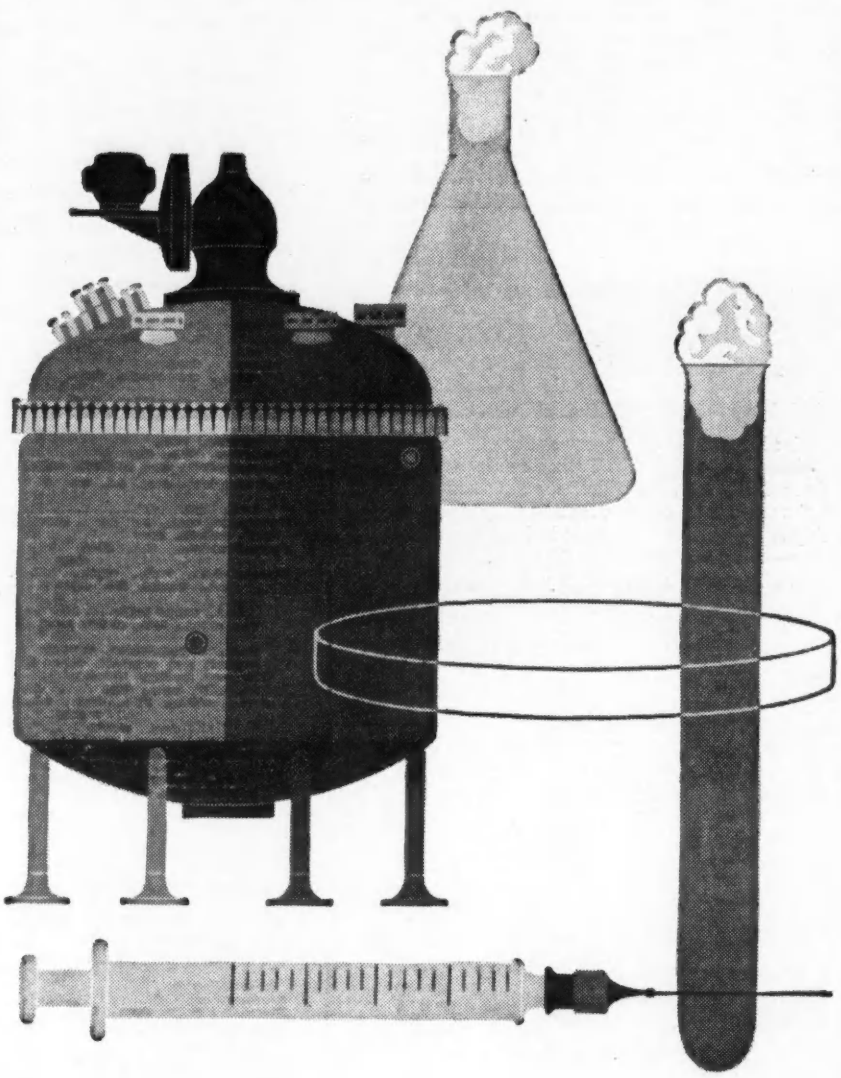

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Sheffield Whey Nutrient CW
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Lactose USP
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Lactose Edible

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SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, INC.
CHEMURGIC DIVISION
Division of National Dairy Products Corporation

Sesame Seed—Sodium Prussiate

Sesame seed, Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .11 - .11½
hulled, bgs. lb. .17½ - .18
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .21 - .25
natural, bgs. lb. .12 - .12¼
Salvadorean lb. .12½ - .13

Shellac, bleached, bonedry., bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .56½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .46 - .48
No. 2, bgs lb. .44 - .47
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .43 - .44
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .41 - .42
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.

Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill. works ton 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.00 - —

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb 14½ —
l.c.l., works lb 18½ - .20½

Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .73¼ - —
Cyanide, 6lb dms., 2,2500-oz. lots oz. 66¾ —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .67 - —
500-oz. lots oz. 67¼ - —
100-oz. lots oz. 67½ —

Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-lb. oz. lots oz. .46¾ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .48¾ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .49 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 —

Simaruba bark, bls. lb .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .60 .65
Western, bls lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .30 .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Smalt, black, ctns lb 11 —
Blue, ctns lb 16 —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb 40 45
Soapbark, bls lb .22 .23
crushed, bls., bbls lb .24 - .25
cut, foreign, bbls lb .25 - .26
powd., bbls. lb .29 .30

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.15 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 —

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 6.67

Soda caustic, liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 • 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 • —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 • 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.58 • —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.78 • —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .33 - .35
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 .11¼
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .16 • —
powder, bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 • —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 • —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 • —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 • —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼ - .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .60 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 • —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 • —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 • —

Sodium bichromate, bgs., works lb. .09¾ - .10¾
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
Bisulphite, powd., bags., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 • —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.50 • —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, gran., dms lb. .05¾ 06¼
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .07¾ 08¼
powd., kgs., works lb .09 —
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .21 —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb .75 —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 —
l.c.l., dms., works lb .21 .22
Chromate, dms., works lb. .11½ - .12½
Citrate, anhyd, dms. lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, dms lb. .21½ - .26½
USP XIII, gran., dms lb. .28 - .28½
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .16 .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works. lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 • —
Gluconate, dms lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.53 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. .96 - 1.06
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - .23½
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .25 —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.47 - 2.59
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .19 - —
tech., 50%, dms., works lb. .14 - .15
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton. 184.50 —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½ - —
Metanilate, bgs lb. .57 —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
pentahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l., N.Y. area 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
l.c.l., N.Y. area 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .54 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
Naphthionate, bbls lb .60 .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l. works ton. 48.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works lb 45.00 • —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton. 51.50 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 48.00 • —
USP, dms lb .21 • —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.50 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½ - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 • —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 • —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 • —
smaller lots lb. 6.05 - 7.00
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .22½ .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 .24
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb .19¼ —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb .18½ .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 .39
powd., dms lb. .41 .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 —
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c higher than bgs
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½ - —

DRYMET *

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

DRYSEQ *

THE ALL-PURPOSE DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

Cowles CHEMICALS

DRYORTH *

THE HEAVY-DUTY DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYORTH, anhydrous sodium orthosilicate, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

CRYSTAMET *

THE MEDIUM pH DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular pentahydrate sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

★ PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM CONVENIENT WAREHOUSE STOCKS . . .

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

HEAVY CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ... 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. ... lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms. ... lb. .59 - .62
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ... 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 ... 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 ... 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 ... 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

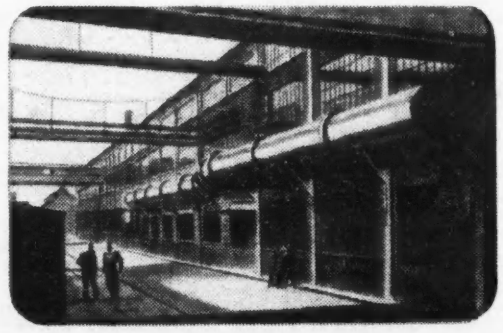
bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
t.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.25 1.35
tanks works ... ton. 16.00 -17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ... ton. 32.00 —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .04½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .433 - .498
Stearate, USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works ... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII dried, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .23
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.35 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP., cryst., bbls ... lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. ... lb. .15½- .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.00 —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls ... lb. .91 .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ... ton. 90.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .20 —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP crvst., bbls lb. .10 .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works ... lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works ... lb 10¼- —
1 ton or less, works ... lb. 10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. ... lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd., East lb. 1.10 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymetnylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .22 .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works ... lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coal tar, tanks, works gal. .25 .3235
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 .3235
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .25 - —
150 F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
Solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
ton lots, works ... lb. .23¼- —
less ton lots, works ... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .21½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works ... lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works ... lb. .15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton. 56.50 - —
50%, same basis ... ton. 66.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works ... lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .20½- .24
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works ... lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .20½- .24
Sparteine sulphate, ens ... oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls ... lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls. ... lb. 40 45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .33 - 38
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 1.60
White, bls. ... lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs ... lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls ... lb. .13 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 —
paste, dms., works ... lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.52 - —
Chicago ... 100 lbs. 4.87 - —
t.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 5.67 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. 5.63 - —
Chicago ... 100 lbs. 4.78 - —
t.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 5.78 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, bgs., c.l., Idaho, works lb. .05 - —
t.c.l., spot ... lb. .06½- .07
Rice, bgs ... lb. .12½- —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. ... lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. ... lb. .0600- .0656
Stavesacre seed, bgs. ... lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. ... lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls ... lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs ... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs ... lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs ... lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials ... gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, ens., dms., lb. .52 —
Carbonate, 90%, dms ... lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls ... lb .22 .24
Chromate, bbls., works ... lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ... lb 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. 09¼- —
t.c.l., works ... lb. 10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works ... lb .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms ... lb. 1.25 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots ... oz. 39.00 —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., ens., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs ... oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., ens., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ... lb. 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .60 —
tech., bbls., t.c.l., works ... lb. .55 —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms ... lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms ... lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.50 -11.00
powder ... lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder ... lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms ... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.53 -11.05
powder, dms ... lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals lb. 8.80 - 9.30
powder ... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals ... lb. 1.53 - 1.75
powder ... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.75 - 4.05
powder, dms. ... lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.75 —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton 18.00 - —
f.o.b. ship for domestic and Canada long ton 19.50 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.95 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb .27 .29
refined, flour, tight refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.15 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.75 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.05 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works ... 100 lbs. 2.70 3.05
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. 03¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. 04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. 08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —

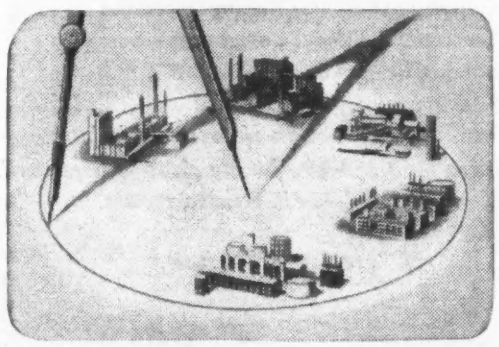
Look for the hidden "extras"

When you specify Solvay in ordering chemicals, you get many advantages that may not be immediately obvious. These hidden "extras" help make your business operate more smoothly, more efficiently . . . and, in many cases, more economically.

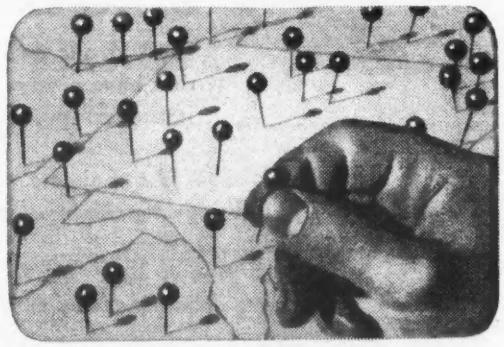
1 TO HELP YOU WORK out problems—and to offer advice on the proper use, handling and storing of alkalies—there's Solvay "Industry-Wise" Technical Service . . . a corps of skilled technicians with expert knowledge of individual industries, including *your* industry.



2 SOLVAY'S LONG EXPERIENCE as America's first alkali manufacturer—totaling almost seven decades—assures you of chemical products *exactly* the way they should be.



3 SOLVAY'S FIVE HUGE plants—situated where American industry is centered—guarantees a steady supply of the materials you need.



4 THE CONVENIENT, coast-to-coast locations of Solvay's 200 sales offices and warehouses make prompt delivery another feature.

SOLVAY
TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland
Detroit • Houston • New Orleans • New York
Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Nytron • Sodium Bicarbonate Specialty Cleansers • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Sodium Nitrite Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Methanol Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sumac Bark—Tripentaerythritol

Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25% ..... lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25% ..... lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. ..... lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. ..... lb. .14½- —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton. 67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto. unit-ton. .76 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .73 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.25

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... ton. 26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½- —
fancy, loose, same basis ..... lb. .06⅝- —
special, loose, same basis ..... lb. .06⅛- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms. ..... lb. .06 - .06½
50%, dms ..... lb. .08½- .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls ..... lb. .10 - .15
kegs ..... keg. 10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Chicago ..... unit-ton. 7.75 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton. No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls ..... lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. ... lb. .08 - .08½
medium grades, bgs ..... lb. .07¼- .07½
low grades, bgs ..... lb. .06 - .07
Java, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton. 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs ..... lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .46 - —
dms. ..... lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, South ..... lb. .13 - —
prime, dms ..... lb. .33 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.03
prime, cns., dms ..... lb. .33 - .35
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms ..... gm. 3.75 - —
Propionate, USP., 100 gms ..... gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
prime, cns., dms ..... lb. .23½- .25
smaller dms., works ..... lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 13.00 -15.50
Theobromine, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Salicylate, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.05
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Theophylline, USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Theophylline, USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, dms., 100 grams. kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .34 - .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo. 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs ..... lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, USP, kgs ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., works lb. .6965- .7085
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .57¼- —
Metal, R.F.C. ..... lb. .74½- —
Straits ..... lb. .74⅝- —
Oxide, bbls. ..... lb. .81 - .82
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .8193- .8393
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .46½- .47½
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 .08¾

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast. c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher

Tetrachloride, CP, 55 gal. dms. lb. .57 - .58
smaller, pkgs., works ..... lb. .65 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 —
smaller pkgs. works lb. .40 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotoluidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .23½- —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .22¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .24½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .24¾- —
Dangerfield, Tex. ..... gal. .24½- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .24 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .22 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .25½- —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .22 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. ..... gal. .23½- —
St. Louis, Mo ..... gal. .27 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .22½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .25½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. ..... gal. .25 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .22½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y. ..... gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. ..... gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .25 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. ..... lb. .80 .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Surinam, cs. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. ..... lb. .20 —
truckloads, works ..... lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works ..... lb. .23 - —
less than tons, works ..... lb. .26 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .35½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms. ..... lb. .41 .43
smaller containers ..... lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .57½- —
smaller containers ..... lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks ..... lb. .08½- —
Trichlorethane, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., zone 1 ..... lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 ..... lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 ..... lb. .11½- —
Zone 4 ..... lb. .11½- —

Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l., 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.15 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms ..... lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers ..... lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. ... lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 - —

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*R.S.V.P.

Improved Special FILTROL**
offers these added advantages
at NO EXTRA COST...

In addition to the recognized superior decolorizing properties that have always characterized Filtrol adsorbents – new IMPROVED Special Filtrol now brings you

1 *a fatty acid rise* of almost nil when bleaching at atmospheric or under reduced pressure.

2 *reduction of press cloth deterioration* – saving cloth expense and labor in dressing presses.

3 *greater deodorization capacity.*

4 *greater yield of oil.*

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For any commercial application requiring a

Glass Polyphosphate

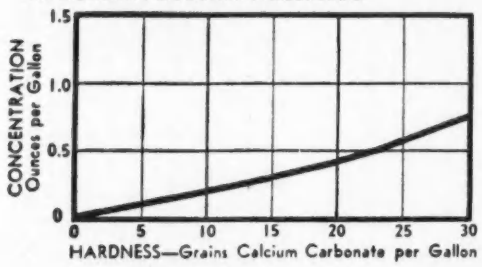
SPECIFY...

BLOCKSON SODIUM POLYPHOS*

(Sodium Hexametaphosphate)
(Sodium Tetraphosphate)

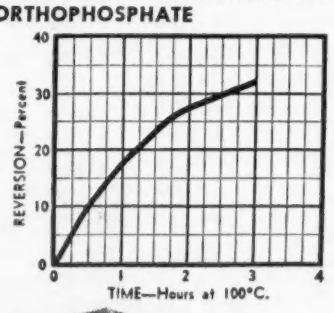
EMPIRICAL FORMULA: $Na_{12}P_{10}O_{31}$
COMPOSITION: 1.2 Na_2O: 1 P_2O_5
STRENGTH: P_2O_5 63.5% pH of 1% solution is 7.2
SOLUBILITY: 150 parts in 100 parts of water at 75° F.

Sequestration and Water Softening Capacity
BLOCKSON SODIUM POLYPHOS



REVERSION OF SODIUM POLYPHOS TO ORTHOPHOSPHATE

2% SOLUTION OF Sodium Polyphos Glass (1.2 Na_2O : 1 P_2O_5)



★ In Sodium Polyphos, BLOCKSON provides a water soluble glass polyphosphate of standardized composition in the middle of the glass forming range of polyphosphates . . . for use in all commercial applications where glassy polyphosphates are indicated. Ground and lump sizes. Mail coupon for bulletin and sample.

WATER SOFTENING—SEQUESTRATION—Precipitation of calcium and magnesium salts, which normally occurs with increased temperature or alkalinity, is inhibited when minute quantities of Sodium Polyphos are added to hard water. Larger additions prevent precipitation by *forming inert complexes** with the hardness elements. Precipitates already formed will re-dissolve. These complexes won't react with soap added to cleaning bath or formed by saponification of greases and oils by alkaline detergents. Sticky, fabric-enmeshing and equipment-clogging soap curds are avoided. THUS SODIUM POLYPHOS IS A VALUABLE ADJUNCT TO EVERY DETERGENT OPERATION.

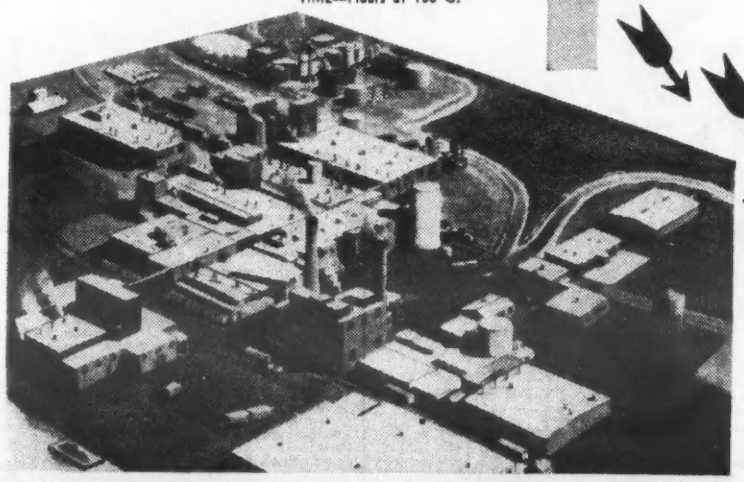
*Also forms inert complexes with metallic ions of iron, copper, nickel, manganese and zinc.

DISPERSION—Sodium Polyphos exhibits to a remarkable degree the property of increasing dispersion of finely divided solids in a liquid medium. Typical applications include: dispersion of clay for coating papers, reducing viscosity of muds for drilling oil wells, water suspension of organic pigments. These, and the listing below, may suggest experimental application to your own particular problem.

OTHER KNOWN USES—Industrial and municipal water treatment: for preventing scale formation, iron precipitation, and for corrosion control. Boiler compounds, dishwashing and detergent compounds, processing and dyeing of textiles, leather tanning, photographic film developing, flotation and desliming of minerals.

OTHER BLOCKSON CHEMICALS

- Sodium Tripolyphosphate Anhydrous
- Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate, Anhydrous
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Trisodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Chlorinated Trisodium Phosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Monosodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Light Alumina Hydrate
- Gloss White
- Sulfuric Acid



On this 200-acre site, an hour from the nation's railway hub, the vast BLOCKSON organization is coordinated into a closely knit group under intimate executive supervision for prompt service to American industry, large and small.

BLOCKSON CHEMICALS

*Sodium Polyphos is a brand name

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL CO., Joliet, Illinois
Send bulletin on Blockson Sodium Polyphos
Include sample: ☐ Ground ☐ Lump Walnut ☐ Lump Pea

Name ..... Title .....
Company ..... Street .....
City ..... Zone ..... State .....

Triphenyl Phosphate—Woodflour

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 017½ - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb 016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb 015 - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic)
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
1:50, dms., works lb 4.25 - —
1:75, dms., works lb 5.50 - —
1:100, fib. dms., works lb 5.50 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb 4.75 - —
Oxide kgs. works lb 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs, afloat. lb. .35 - .35½
Haitian, bgs lb No stocks.
Jamaica, bgs lb. .10½ Nom.
Madras, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .33 - —
Turpentine, wood dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 41 - —
N. Y. whse gal. .47 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .27½ - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. 56 - —
ex whse., NYC gal. 64 - —
tanks, works gal. 34 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb .04¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.94.00 - —
bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.103.58 - —
36 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.98.00 - —
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.107.15 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton.125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton.123.50 - —
37 grade, same basis ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb .10 .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.22.50 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton.52.00 - —
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.25 - 6.50
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16 - .16½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units.. 1,000,000 units. .625 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units.1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
lots of 500 to 2,499 million units 1,000,000 units. .21 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
Vitamin A, natural, 351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .32 - —
lots of 500 to 2,499 million units 1,000,000 units. .33 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .36 - —
451,000 to 750,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
lots of 500 to 2,499 million units 1,000,000 units. .25 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .28 - —
751,000 or more A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .26 - —
lots of 500 to 2,499 million units 1,000,000 units. .27 - —
lots of 500 to 2,499 million units 1,000,000 units. .30 - —
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .30 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units. .30 - —
D_2 (see Calciferol).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.50 1.75
Tree bark, bls lb .55 .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.62.50 - —
Wattle bark, extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾ - —
S. Afr. 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. 06¾ - —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .49 - .51
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .62 - .63
slabs, bgs lb. .61 - .62
crude, African, bgs lb. .42 - .43
Brazilian, bgs lb. .51 - .52
Cent American, bgs lb .48 .50
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .52 - .53
slabs, bgs. lb. .51 - .52
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .46 - .47
refined, bgs lb. .49 - .50
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra: 80 mesh, 5½c., 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
North Country No. 2, ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.05 - 1.07
No. 2 lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .70 - .75
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ - —
amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½ - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb .34½ —
Montan, dom., black, raw lb. .25 - .25½
refined lb. .31 - .32
Bohemian, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
German, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .27 .30
cake, cs. lb. .28 - .31
Wax, sugar cane, crude, imp., bgs lb. .35 - .37
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .60 .65
imp., bags, N. Y. lb. .40 - .42
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP powd., dms. 50 lbs lb. 2.00 —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. 06 .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .13½ - .16
rossed, bls lb. .17 .18
Wild indigo root, bls lb 30 .31
Wild yam root, bls lb 16 17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .25 - .27
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. East ton.32.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —

HIGH MELTING POINT
LOW PENETRATION
LIGHT COLORATION
HIGH GLOSS
GOOD ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES
HIGH COMPATIBILITY
SOLVENT RETENTION
NON-BLOCKING
OFFER UNIQUE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
PLUS A WIDE VARIETY OF APPLICATIONS
PASTE POLISHES
EMULSION POLISHES
WAXED PAPER
PRINTING INKS
PAPER MANUFACTURING
ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS
CARBON PAPER
ART SUPPLIES
CAN LININGS
FRUIT PRESERVATION
PLASTIC PRODUCTS
PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
RUBBER ADDITIVE
WAX DOLLS, TOYS, ETC.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
Petrolite
CROWN
MICROCRYSTALLINE
WAXES
MADE POSSIBLE BY THE WIDE RANGE OF SPECIFICATIONS
CROWN WAX | Melting Point °F. | Pen. with 100 grams | Color N.P.A. | Acid Number | Sap. Number
200 | 190/195 | 10 max. | Brown-Black | Nil | Nil
500 | 190/195 | 10 max. | 2 to 2½ | Nil | Nil
700 | 190/195 | 5 max. | 2 to 2½ | Nil | Nil
1035 | 195/200 | 2 max. | 2 to 2½ | Nil | Nil
* 23 | 180/185 | 6 max. | 6 max. | 20-25 | 55-65
* 36 | 180/185 | 8 max. | 8 max. | 30-35 | 85-95
*EMULSIFIABLE WAXES
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l.c.l., same basis ton 45.00 —
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l.c.l., same basis ton 50.00 - 55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb .13 - .14
Levant, bgs lb 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls lb .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.p., dms., c.l., same basis gal .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .84 - —
tanks, same basis gal .70 - —
Meta fraction, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal .85 - —
Xylidins mixed, dms lb .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal .26 - —
Birmingham district gal .23¼ - —
Chicago district gal .26½ - —
Cleveland district gal .29 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal .23½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal .28 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .23½ - .25
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal .28 - —
Baytown, Tex gal .25 - —
Chicago, Ill gal .27 - —
Detroit, Mich gal .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal .28 - —
Providence, R. I gal .28 - —
Wood River, Ill gal .27 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns lb 2.00 - 2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb .44 - .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb .49 - .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb .53 - .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb .57 - .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb .30¼ - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 2.65 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb .95 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, Rock apolis lb .25 - —
dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb .04¾ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb .0185- .0210
synth, bgs., c.l. works lb .09 - —
l.c.l. works lb .09¼ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb 1.95 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, bbls, same basis as chrome lb .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls oz 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb .30 —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb .32 —
smaller lots works lb .35 —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms lb .26¼ - —
NF, dms lb .38 —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb No stocks.
l.c.l. same basis lb No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E lb .15½ - —
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E lb .16 - —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb .26 —
tech., rubber makers', bgs., works lb .10¾ - .11¼
precipitated, powd., dms. lb .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
NF, gran., dms lb .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb .38 - .41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb .1223- —
dlvd. lb .1250- —
l.c.l., works lb .1260- .1325
Fluoride, bbls., works lb .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .17¼ - —
l.c.l. lb .17¾ - .19¾
Iodide, NF, jars lb 4.85 —
Laurate, bbls lb .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls lb .42½ - —
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb .09¾ - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld. lb .20¾ - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb .25½ - —
Zinc oleate, fused, bbls lb .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb .11¼ - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb .11¼ - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb .11¼ - —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .11½ - .11¾
l.c.l. works lb .11¾ - .12
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .11¾ - .12⅛
l.c.l., works lb .12 - .12⅜
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb 13¼ —
l.c.l., works lb 13½ —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb 12¾ —
l.c.l., works lb 13 —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb 12¼ —
l.c.l., works lb 12½ —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb 13¼ —
l.c.l., works lb 13½ —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .14½ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, etc., higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb .36 - .37
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb .20 —
precip., dms., frt. alld lb .22 —
Zinc silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .10 - .10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb .34 - —
ton lots lb .35 - —
less ton lots lb .36 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.40
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms lb .22 - .22½
sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb .13½ - —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb .08¼ - —
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb .08¼ - —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld. lb 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .08¼ - —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ens., frt. alld lb 2.00 2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb .1180- .1300
l.c.l., same basis lb .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works lb .21¼ - —
normal, dms., works lb .43 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works lb .21¼ - —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb .30½ - —
Hydride, ens., works lb 7.00 - —
Nitrate, dms., works lb 1.75 - —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works lb 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb .44 - —
5 tons, works lb .44½ - —
1 ton or less, works lb .45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb .59 - —
5 tons, works lb .59½ - —
1 ton or less, works lb .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb .29½ - —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb .03¼ - .03¾
10 tons, works lb .03½ - .04
5 tons, works lb .04 - —
1 ton or less, works bl .04¼ - .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb .04¾ - —
5 tons, works lb .05¼ - —
1 ton or less works lb .05¾ - .06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works lb .11 - —
works lb .11 - —
5 tons, works lb .11½ - —
1 ton or less, works lb .12 - .16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works lb .37½ - —
5 tons, works lb .38 - —
1 ton or less, works lb .38½ - .39

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Number 157 March 13, 1950 Number 11

Lessons from the Coal Strike

The busiest men in the country just now are the economic commentators. They are trying to figure out who won the coalmining war—and at what cost. It is encouraging to find that at least a few of the more open-minded are voicing the opinion that, whoever won the war, the loser was the American people. The cost of that loss may be calculable in terms of money. But, in its more serious aspects, none can ever guess the measure of the people's loss of confidence in the laws of the country and, more particularly, in those who have been entrusted with the application of those laws. Law and law-enforcement have been deplorably subordinated to political expediency.

There are some who view with astonishment the fact that the labor-relations law did not measure up to the high-sounding claims which have been made for it. That appraisal was made in these columns months ago. There is still some growling in labor circles that the law is a statute of slavery, but that has been so utterly disproved on a hundred occasions that even those who reiterate the charge do not believe it.

The one thing which the coal-strike test of the labor-relations law did prove is that the problems of employment relations cannot be solved by statute. True, some of their angles can be met and disposed of by earnest recourse to the existing laws; but the disposal is always far from a solution and does nothing to prevent or even hinder a recurrence of the same issue.

Too much emphasis is being laid by too many commenters on the legal aspects of the coal strike on the denial by a federal judge of an injunction on the union involved. That point brought out only one of the many loopholes which labor organizations have found in the law—and used. The court's ruling was right. As long as the philosophy of any corrective legislating rests on the concept that guilt is collective, rather than individual, no statutory attempt to deal with strikes will ever prove remedial of their evils.

What was gained by either party to the coalmining strike by the deferring of its termination—settlement is not an appropriate term, for nothing has been settled—through weeks of penalization of the national economy and the industrial welfare of the country? Why was it necessary that government must, dilatorily, resort to a threat of seizure? The efficacy of that threat will popularly be assumed from the rapidity with which the armistice followed. And that cannot be conducive to public goodwill. It is not difficult to understand the mine owners' evaluation of that threat—the specter of nationalization hovers nigh enough as things are. The threat threw a fear into the labor side because, as a high union official has said, such seizures might "lead to a like appeal for control of the trade union involved on the plea that neither party to the dispute should gain an undue advantage."

Ownership, management, and labor, as integral parts and essential elements of industry must find a way to avoid disruptions of employment relations which can be nothing other than inimical to the public interest—and to the interest of industry, no less. That way does not lie in the areas of legislation. Employment relations are human relations. They should be conducted according to ethical standards, rather than legislative directions. Respect and responsibility need no law. Without them, all law is useless. There is talk that ownership and management should set up a dictator to match what labor has done. Fighting fire with fire never yet has done other than temporarily check an evil. It is difficult to conceive how such procedure, even to the extent of the stubbornness currently existent, in matters of employment relations can lead to anything other than eventual nationalization. The patience of the public is being seriously strained.

Standards for Paint

In that peculiar obsession of governmental agencies of wanting to do what some other agency is doing, the United States Department of Agriculture is perennially afflicted with a desire to standardize something. The latest outbreak of this affliction is an urge to grade paints, something that had a sort of hazy beginning in the preparation and publication of technical bulletin No. 804, which has at least as many grades as were housed in the one-room country school of a century ago. And they mean just about just as much, as far as any practical value is concerned.

The department insists that it can grade paints on the basis of their formulas. Of course, it can. Anything can be graded on the basis of anything—but the results usually do not mean anything. Practically appraised, the proposed paint grades would mean still less.

Government standards for agricultural products—the area in which the department shines—are usually based on size and appearance. There is nothing to assure the buyer that a No. 1 egg is fit to eat, or a No. 1 potato does not have a hollow interior. Why the department thinks that it could do better in grading paints nobody knows.

It is not possible to learn from the Department of Agriculture's explanation of its paint-grading scheme what a grade would mean. The grade appears to be based more on the product's content of oil than on any other characteristic. The scheme has three sides—group, type, and grade. The explanation has it that group and type are more important than grade, and that a grade 6 paint of the proper group or type would be better for its purpose than grade 1 of some other group or type. How the user is to work out the relationship of group, type, and grade in terms of serviceability is not told in the explanation. A house paint of grade 4, if it contained less oil and was labeled as an oil-restricted or "enamelized" paint might be given grade 1, although it might not be as good as it was with more oil—and the user would have no means of knowing what was the difference.

"Grade" is an indefinite term. Grading on the basis of performance has more than a few unknown quantities and twice as many variables. Even the United States Pharmacopeia, which has been grading drugs for more than a century, does not attempt to evaluate or standardize their therapeutic worth. Standards of purity and strength and composition can be constructed, but standards of quality are beyond definition in terms that any typical user could understand.

The only way to keep government standardizers from misleading the public is for an industry to make its own standards and tell the public fully and frankly what they mean. Nobody can grade a paint uniformly for use in Florida, Vermont, Arizona, and Oregon. Nobody can grade a paint for performance at any point on what is in it alone. Nobody can tell how much better than today's best paint tomorrow's may be. But, performance standards, as well as composition standards, can be set up, at least in relative terms. The Department of Agriculture, insofar as any available data make known, is not dealing with relatives; it is messing with confused concretes, which would do far more harm than good to paint users.

Reiterating what was said here ten months ago with reference to this same governmental purpose, the paint industry should do the standardization job which the best service of the public requires. The job is a difficult one, but it is not impossible.

For the Bookshelf

TRADE-MARKS. Legal and commercial aspects, with particular attention to chemicals, chemical specialties, and allied products, including a list of trade-mark and trade-name products and their suppliers. By H. Bennett, F.A.I.C. Cloth; viii+479 pages. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Chemical Publishing Company. $10.

The best part of this book is its list of about 5,000 trademarks and trade-names indexed to their owners. That information is always needed. There is much value also in the sixth division of the 149 pages of trademark dictionaries, which gives descriptions and compositions of trademarked products—maybe 6,000 of them.

The earlier parts of the book also are better for practical users than is customary in such treatises. One reason is that Mr. Bennett confines himself to about 200 pages in the telling of the legal aspects of trade-marking and trade-naming. He covers concisely the rules of practice, the "new" Lanham act, court dicta, and distinctions in appellations. Tacked on are data on British requirements and the broader aspects of protecting trademarks abroad.

The second section is devoted to advice on the coining of trademarks. The subject is treated by types and ideals. Preliminary searching is well presented. Comparisons are given to facilitate the evaluation of various characteristics of a name. The counsel is drawn from wide acquaintance.

The outstanding part of the word-coiner's guide hooks up with four handy devices contained in a pocket on the inside back cover of the book. These are called "name finders." They are sets of concentric discs with letters so arranged as to give more or less pronounceable five-letter combinations of consonants and vowels, in which lurks a geometrically extensive opportunity to find a snappy, a beautiful, or some other type of sales-making name for a product. The Ouija board had nothing on these "nomenators."

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

mit importation in time of war, for without these five metals it is doubtful if we could win a war with any first-class power. Let us shed a tear over the death of still more American industry, due again, to the foolhardy foreign policy of the administration."

Weed Poisoning Scare

Halogeton, a toxic weed native to Iran, has found its way to the United States and is now proving to be a troublesome threat to the grazing industry of the West. Appeals are being made to the federal government for assistance in exterminating the plant.

The weed was first found to have established itself in this country about five years ago. Since then it has grown and spread rapidly until it is threatening the grazing areas of southern Idaho, and parts of Utah and Wyoming. The weed is particularly toxic to sheep and is very poisonous to cattle.

Senator Henry C. Dvorshak and Representative John Sanborn of Idaho have introduced identical bills in the senate and house asking an appropriation of $250,000 for the fiscal year beginning next June 30, and such sums as may be necessary in future years, for the eradication and control of the weed.

Naval Stores Price Propping

Naval stores producers, supported by the Georgia legislature, are back again rapping on the doors of the Commodity Credit Corporation in quest of higher support prices for naval stores. Last November CCC fixed the level at 60 percent of parity. Last January CCC reviewed its decision and decided there was no reason for changing it. Now it is being asked to review it again.

The Georgia legislature has passed a resolution, which has been forwarded to each member of the delegation and to officials of the Department of Agriculture, including Secretary Brannan, warning of great hardship to the naval stores industry if the government does not step up with price props of 90 percent of parity. The delegation, being a little closer to officials in Washington than the Georgia legislature, realizes the situation, however, and is asking only that the price be supported at 71 percent of parity.

But even this might prove to be too much. CCC just does not have the money to support all products at the most desirable level, and right now the agency is working on congress for a big appropriation to take care of anticipated losses this year and next.

Narcotics Policing Busy

Agents of the narcotics bureau were kept on the go last year endeavoring to keep up with the growing illicit traffic in "dopes".

The bureau's annual report for the year showed that the gross amount of narcotic drugs seized was only slightly larger than in 1948, but that marihuana was taken in greatly increased volume. Seizures of narcotic drugs, including opium in its varied forms, morphine, heroin, codeine, ethylmorphine, cocaine, demerol, and amidone, totaled 4,955 ounces in 1949, compared with 4,905 ounces in 1948.

In its law-enforcement activities at ports and borders, the customs service accounted for 2,782 ounces of the total amount of narcotic drugs taken during the year. This represented a decline from the 1948 figure, which was 3,718 ounces. Seizures by agents of the Bureau of Narcotics, however, increased from 1,187 ounces in 1948 to 2,173 ounces in 1949.

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Heavy Chemicals

An advance in the price of chlorine in multiple-unit tankcars was announced by one producer last week. The upward revision was attributed to the increased cost of multiple-unit containers and to higher prices for maintenance and servicing. All producers have not gone along with the advance. Sulphuric acid is tagged for higher prices. More producers have followed the advance noted in the preceding week and it looks as though it will be general by April 1. One of the producers has advanced the price of phosphorus oxychloride and trichloride. Straits tin was fractionally higher although there was no change in the RFC price. The price of lead was reduced with stocks free and foreign competition more aggressive.

Production of heavy chemicals is recovering rapidly from the effects of the coal strike. Most of the plants forced to shut down on account of fuel shortage have resumed operations. Consuming demand was more active at the beginning of the week but relaxed later and turned irregular. Chlorine remained in short supply with demand heavy. Available stocks of copper sulphate continued relatively tight. Moderate improvement in demand for zinc sulphate was noted. Shipments of glacial acetic acid have increased since the first of the month. Muriatic acid remained firm at the late advance. Soda ash maintained a satisfactory degree of balance and there was no shortage of caustic soda. Sodium chlorate production is under contract for several months ahead.

Because of the critical scarcity of warehouse and storage space in Hong Kong, the local authorities have announced that they will refuse to permit entry of caustic soda, ammonium sulphate and bleaching powder unless accompanied by a certificate from the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce stating that the importer has obtained sufficient storage space for these items upon their arrival, or that they are for local consumption.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 101.1 percent for the week ending March 4, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 102.0 in the preceding week and 89.7 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Export figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate—Market position steady with domestic shipments holding a satisfactory seasonal average. Exports during December totaled 2,903,025 pounds and included 1,304,000 pounds to Colombia and 500,000 pounds to China.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Buying interest has continued active so far this month with the cracker bakeries keeping inventories at working levels. Stocks comfortable but not excessive. Prices were unchanged.

Bauxite—Domestic mine production of bauxite increased to 323,266 long tons (dried equivalent) in the final three months of 1949, establishing the highest quarterly total of the year, according to the Bureau of Mines. The greater domestic output and decreased imports during this period did not indicate a new trend in the source of material but rather reflected the return to full-scale operations by producers and the lowered demand for foreign bauxite resulting from strike conditions at plants of two large producers and consumers. Preliminary annual totals put United States production for 1949 at 1,139,115 tons, a 22 percent decline from the preceding year. Mines in Arkansas provided nearly 95 percent of the output which was less than one-third of the total new supply.

Calcium Carbide—Exports totaled 1,385,360 pounds in December. The Philippine Republic led in the amount of receipts with 730,000 pounds, Cuba was second with 200,000, and Mexico third with 100,000 pounds.

Calcium Chloride—Weather conditions have not favored much of a movement in this area for ice control this season. Supply situation has continued favorable. December exports totaled 927,629 pounds, including 287,900 pounds to the Union of South Africa and 260,800 to Canada.

Chlorine—Multiple-unit tankcars were priced higher in some producing quarters, the revision amounting to an advance of 20c. per 100 pounds. The increase was applicable to new business but will not affect contract consumers until April 1. The higher price range was attributed to the increased cost of multi-unit containers together with other contributing costs of maintenance and servicing. Chlorine in other containers was unchanged. All producers had not gone along with the advance up to press time. The market situation for tankcars has remained tight with demand holding at a relatively high level. December exports amounted to 1,215,650 pounds. The largest shipments, 789,750 pounds, were destined to Canada, Venezuela was second with 195,200 pounds and Mexico third with 141,150 pounds.

Copper Sulphate—Supply position continued relatively tight last week under an abnormally heavy industrial demand. It was stated that settlement of the coal strike brought out a flood of new orders and suppliers had no opportunity to build up inventories. Agricultural inquiry was reported active for Spring shipment, particularly from Virginia and the Carolinas. Maine has not followed in line to the same extent probably because only about 25 percent of their potatoes have been liquidated to date. Export inquiries included some sizable quantities for South America and Mexico.

Phosphorus Oxychloride—Priced higher by one of the largest producers at 11c. per pound in tankcars, works and 13c. to 16c. in drums, depending upon quantity. Constantly mounting producing costs were primarily responsible for the upward revision.

Phosphorus Trichloride—Higher prices have been made effective by a large producer. Tanks are priced at 11c. and drums at 13c. in carlots, works. Smaller lots range from 14c. to 17c. per pound.

Potash, Caustic—Production has increased under improved receipts of muriate and the supply position has eased with producers in a better condition to consider new business. Demand from the soap plants has continued active. Exports in December amounted to 288,655 pounds and included 241,060 pounds for Canada.

Potassium Carbonate—Market conditions similar to those noted in caustic potash. Backlog orders are being leveled off and producers are in a better position to consider new business. Demand from the glass specialty plants has continued active.

Potassium Chlorate—Heavy sales for March shipment have shifted demand to April. Match factories have continued to build up inventories.

Soda Ash—Market steady with shipments leaning toward expansion as a result of the settlement of the soft coal strike. Demand satisfactory from the chemical and paper industries but somewhat below expectations from glass factories. Exports in December amounted to 12,270,500 pounds. Shipments to Mexico far exceeded other countries with a total of 9,381,350 pounds. Hongkong was second with 642,000 and Colombia third with 460,500 pounds.

Soda, Caustic—Supply situation has continued comfortable with consumers not experiencing difficulty in securing prompt shipments. December exports of solid totaled 34,709,067 pounds. The largest shipments were destined to Hong Kong and China with 9,836,600 and 9,532,500 pounds respectively. The Philippine Republic was third with 4,164,000 pounds. Exports of liquid amounted to 4,380,625 pounds, the largest shipments going to Cuba, 2,424,346 pounds and Venezuela 960,000 pounds.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Market position held steady under a seasonal demand. Supply situation comfortable. December exports amounted to 1,926,813 pounds. The largest shipments, 1,122,500 pounds, were destined to Canada, Mexico was second with 240,500 pounds and Venezuela third with 217,063 pounds.

Sodium Phosphate—Export shipments in December totaled 774,485 pounds.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Strait's tin, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced
Lead, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949
213.8	213.8	213.8	216.4	234.5

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949
121.9	121.9	121.8	121.8	122.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Canada received 279,100 pounds, Mexico 153,653 and Venezuela 121,235 pounds.

Sodium Stannate—Market has remained steady on the basis of .433c. per pound so far this month. The price is based on 74½c. tin. Demand for small lots has increased but there has been no disposition to extend commitments beyond the limit of current wants.

Sodium Silicate—Domestic demand has been well sustained since the turn of the month with stocks meeting requirements without difficulty. The export movement in December totaled 2,224,647 pounds and included 600,000 pounds to the Philippine Republic, 449,530 to Canada and 416,700 pounds to Colombia.

Tin Oxide—Consuming inquiry was more active last week. Consumers were not inclined to build up inventories and sales were mostly for current wants. A similar condition prevailed in tetrachloride and other tin based chemicals. It was stated that the stability of the metal so far this month has created more confidence in the tin based chemicals.

Zinc Sulphate—Some improvement in demand was noted last week. The inquiry was broader for industrial use with a moderate pickup in sales for agriculture from Florida. The market still holds a competitive position and at present there is no shortage of stocks for immediate shipment.

Acids

Acetic—Demand from rayon mills has kept the glacial market in a fair state of activity. Stocks have met requirements but are not excessive. Export shipments of acetic acid during December totaled 444,787 pounds of which 254,142 were shipped to Hong Kong.

Chromic—Buying interest expected to improve with increased activity in the major consuming industries. Export shipments in December amounted to 109,452 pounds including 62,000 pounds for Canada.

Muriatic—Firm at the late advance with the movement steady and stocks meeting requirements without difficulty. Most of the producers have advanced the price of carboys 25c. per 100 pounds following the $2 increase per ton for tankcars. December exports totaled 577,287 pounds including 403,465 to Canada.

Oxalic—Market conditions have not shown any important change so far this month. Demand has continued spotty with the combined purchasing power not sufficient to tighten the supply position. Immediate shipments have remained available at former price levels.

Sulphuric—While more of the producers have advanced prices 75c. to $1 per ton for tankcars, there are some who have not gone along with the advance up to this time and may not before April 1. Demand has remained steady with stocks sufficient to meet requirements. December exports amounted to 611,806 pounds. The Philippine Republic received 330,840 pounds, the largest amount, Venezuela was second with 135,545 pounds.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Buying interest was active both for spot and April shipments with the market firm. Demand has increased since the settlement of the coal strike and indications are that March sales will prove satisfactory with the April volume fully up to the March total. It was stated that inquiry is now more regular and that most of the spasmodic buying has disappeared. Electrolytic was priced at 18½c. per pound delivered valley basis.

Lead—Priced lower at 11c. per pound New York and 10.80c. St. Louis. The supply situation was easy and the tone of the market was not unusually steady at the close. It was stated that stocks are increasing in Mexico and that suppliers in Europe and Japan have offered material below the current domestic selling price. Demand from the battery, paint, cable and other consuming industries was described as fair but not broad enough to tighten supplies.

Manganese—Production of manganese and copper continued to improve in Cuba during January 1950. Probably more than 5,000 tons of commercial-grade manganese ore was mined. Cuba's largest copper mine is producing approximately 3,300,000 pounds of pure copper monthly.

Quicksilver—There were no new developments of importance last week. Suppliers stated there was a slight increase in inquiry for small lots but round quantities were neglected and the general movement continued slow. For 100 flask lots $71 to $72 was named and for smaller quantities $73 to $75. Imports of 2,490 flasks were noted last week.

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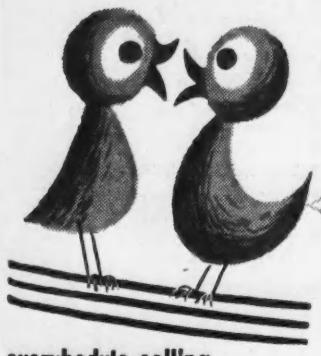

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Silver—Market steady with demand and supply maintaining a satisfactory degree of balance. Sales of bullion have been conducted on the basis of 73¼c. per ounce New York.

Tin—Undertone firmer with demand improved and leaning toward expansion. Sales were made on the basis of 74½c. per pound, the selling figure named by RFC, Strait's tin was priced at 74⅝c. but did not attract attention at that level. Imports of pig tin in February were 7,247 tons.

According to the latest data supplied by the International Tin Study Group the world tin output in October, 1949, amounted to 13,400 long tons (September, 13,200 long tons). The output in Bolivia in that month was 2,191 (2,690) tons, that of Malacca increased further from 4,667 to 4,905 tons. The production in Indonesia also rose slightly to 2,391 tons. The figures on the production in November, 1949, published up to now point to a fall in the output of the Belgian Congo from 1,209 tons in October to 949 tons in November, but show a considerable rise in the export of Bolivia from 2,191 to 3,643 tons. The world output of tin metal in October, 1949, remained unchanged at 14,200 tons. Exports of tin metal in October were estimated at 9,200 tons, being substantially more than those in the three preceding months, which totalled 7,000, 8,300 and 6,800 tons respectively. The export of Malacca in October, 1949, amounted to 5,251 tons, against 2,784 tons in September. November exports receded to 2,604 tons. The world tin stocks at the end of September, 1949, were estimated at 128,400 tons of tin and tin concentrates (excluding the strategical tin stocks in the United States of America), against 130,300 tons at the end of August and 138,400 tons at the end of July. The world tin-plate production in October, 1949, was estimated at 172,000 tons or less than half the normal production.

Zinc—Prime western was unchanged at 9¾c. per pound East St. Louis basis where a fair amount of business was booked. It is expected that demand for galvanizing use will increase as a result of the coal strike settlement.

Total slab zins output for the month of February was placed at 69,639 tons by the American Zinc Institute. Production in January was 69,948 tons. Stocks on February 1 were revised to 82,037 tons. Domestic shipments for February amounted to 72,843 tons, export and drawback 768 tons, government account 10,646 tons making a total of 84,257 tons, compared with a revised total of 82,132 tons for the preceding month. Stocks on February 28 were 67,419 tons, against a revised amount of 82,037 on January 31. Unfilled orders at the close of February were 45,131 tons, compared with 32,941 on January 31. Daily average production in February was 2,487 tons, against 2,256 in the preceding month and 2,384 tons for the year 1949.

Fergusson Moves Offices

The Alex. C. Fergusson Company, Philadelphia, has moved its offices to its plant at 44 East Oregon avenue, Philadelphia. The telephone number at the new location is Howard 5-5020.

Columbia Chemical Assigns Blair

Columbia Chemical Division, Pittsburgh plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Richard R. Blair technical representative for rubber pigments. He will serve in the midwestern states as technical representative on the application of "Calcene T," "Silene EF," "Silene L," and the new "Hi-Sil" fine particle pigments.

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Amer. Zinc Institute Plans April Meeting

The American Zinc Institute has completed a preliminary program for its thirty-second annual meeting, to be held at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on April 11 and 12.

In the morning on April 11, Dr. James Boyd, director of the Bureau of Mines, will speak on "The Domestic Mining Outlook." Howard I. Young will discuss "The Domestic Zinc Outlook" from both the slab zinc and zinc concentrate angles, and Dr. Joseph Zimmerman, editor-in-chief of the *Daily Metal Reporter*, will give a resume of "The Business Outlook for Metals." In addition, there will be a report of the institute's activities.

In the afternoon, F. J. Reynolds, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, will discuss "Galvanized Products in the Farm Market," and "The Outlook for Zinc in Brass" will be reviewed by a speaker to be announced later. R. G. Kenly, New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, will report on "Zinc in Die Castings," and another speaker will discuss "Developments in Galvanizing."

On April 12, R. L. Wilcox, chief of the nonferrous metals branch of the Economic Cooperation Administration, will speak on "The Current World Zinc Situation," and "The Tariff Question" will be discussed by another speaker. Reports by K.L.R. Baird, chairman of the general traffic committee, and E. V. Daveler, treasurer of the institute, will end the session and the meeting. The annual dinner will be held on April 11.

Mich. Chemical Offers 75% DDT Formulations

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., has added 75 percent DDT wettable powder and 75 percent DDT dust concentrate to its line of agricultural chemicals. The new powder formula carries a higher concentration of DDT than has heretofore been available in this type of product, according to the maker, and incorporates recent improvements in manufacture, being air milled to an average particle diameter of less than 4 microns. The dust concentrate is an air milled formula made to the same strict particle size specifications as the wettable powder, according to the company.

DuPont to License Patents

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has placed on the United States Patent Office register of patents available for licensing or sale a second lot of 731 patents. These are in schedules XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and XV. Publication of the list was started with patent No. 1,903,500, covering production of synthetic rubber, in the March 7 issue of the Official Gazette. That list covered schedule XI, and was offered for unrestricted licensing.

Inquiries should be sent to the company's patent division, Wilmington 98, Del.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Prices for dried blood yielded fractionally at Chicago under selling pressure but were unchanged at New York. Hoof meal was quoted higher in the West with production temporarily under contract. Bone meal remained quiet and about steady and so did tankage. Fish meal did not change in price but the tone of the market was easy with more foreign material coming in than can be readily absorbed. Castor pomace sales were held back by the absence of offerings although the inquiry remained active.

Potash production in the Carlsbad area is back to normal with shipments coming forward in steady volume. Two producers of phosphate rock have been assigned a sizable contract by the government for shipment to Japan and bids for a large quantity of ammonium sulphate for shipment to Korea have been opened. Spotty improvement in the demand for superphosphate is about the best that could be noted.

Fertilizer shipments, both to and from the United States, were heavier in 1949 than during the previous year. Census Bureau figures summarized by the NFA show that last year's export tonnage totaled 3,192,000 short tons or 12 percent more than in 1948, while our imports came to 1,530,000 tons, exceeding those of the previous year by approximately 8½ percent. The increase in exports reflected large gains for ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate and land pebble rock. Imports of nitrogen and P_2O_5 rose, and incoming shipments of potash declined.

Export and import figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Export shipments in December amounted to 30,643 tons, compared with 51,218 in November. Total exports for 1949 were 449,865 tons. Imports last year were 137,495 tons, compared with 100,564 in 1948.

Ammonium Sulphate — December exports were placed at 123,368 tons, against 95,661 in the preceding month. Exports for the year 1949 were 649,732 tons, compared with 136,653 tons in 1948. Total imports for 1949 amounted to 105,498 tons, against 105,887 in 1948. Demand for coke-oven material was more active last week but there is still a lot of stock to be moved against contracts. Production in the iron and steel industry is being rapidly restored and coke output is expected to be back to normal in a few days. Converters' sulphate for export is heavily under contract and the market is described as firm at $46 per ton, f.a.s.

Bone Meal—About steady but not unusually active. Steamed was priced at $65 per ton and raw at $62.50, f.o.b. works.

Calcium Nitrate — December imports were 4,030 tons, compared with 2,207 tons in November. Total imports for 1949 amounted to 38,611 tons, against 9,761 in the preceding year.

Castor Pomace—Continued absence of additional offerings has checked new business. Inquiry was active. Last sales were at $30.50 per ton, carlots works.

Cyanamide—Importations in December were 6,298 tons, compared with 3,455 tons in November. Total imports for 1949 amounted to 115,885 tons, against 116,504 in 1948.

Dried Blood—Unchanged here at $7.75 per unit of ammonia but lower in Chicago at $7.50. Demand moderate with supplies adequate to meet requirements.

Fish Meal—Menhaden priced at $160 per ton, Baltimore area, with market undertone easy. Imported quoted at $155 for shipment with the price flexible and dependent on the protein content.

Hoof Meal—Production has been temporarily sold ahead and producers were higher in their views. The market was quoted at $7.50 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Sodium Nitrate — December importations were 33,163 tons, compared with 23,147 in November. Total imports for 1949 were 672,236 tons, against 720,963 in 1948.

Tankage—Prices unchanged with trading relatively quiet. Last sales $7.75 per unit of ammonia here and at Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Bids for approximately 190,000 tons by the government for shipment to Japan have been assigned 175,000 to one producer and 15,000 tons to another. December exports totaled 48,203 tons of Florida land pebble against 135,761 in the preceding month. Total exports for 1949 were 901,783 tons of Florida land pebble and 450,021 tons of other rock, compared with 600,056 tons of Florida land pebble and 592,960 of other rock in 1948.

Superphosphate—Improvement in demand for shipments was spotty last week and there is still a lot of stock to be moved before the end of next month. There is no shortage of stocks at present and prices are unchanged. December exports of normal were 10,843 tons. Total exports for 1949 amounted to 337,825 tons, against 399,346 in the previous year. Exports of concentrated for the year 1949 were 16,081 tons, compared with 29,435 in 1948.

Potashes

Production has been brought up to normal dimensions in the Carlsbad area with a corresponding increase in shipments. Another producer has announced a 10 percent cutback in commitments which leaves a range from 8 to 10 percent cut in contract shipments. Demand has continued active and promises to remain so for the remainder of the season.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The local market has been on the dull side the past week. Prices have been firm and supplies good. Incoming supplies of Canadian materials have been slow due to transportation difficulties in bad weather areas. Organic fertilizers held a slight edge in demand over inorganic materials.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $69.94 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material quoted same. Ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. 11/48 grade quoted $89.65 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same. Ammonia sulphate, $49 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same bagged. $2.50 less for bulk. Blood meal, $6-$6.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $70 per ton for imported, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, $156-$159.25 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $150-$153 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Nitrate of soda, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $48 per ton for bulk. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area. $2.50 extra for bags. Triple, $68.50 to $72 per ton, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, wet rendered, fertilizer grade, $5 to $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant.

Pesticides

DDT—November exports amounted to 1,201,000 pounds, a reduction of 87,000 pounds from the preceding month. Principal countries of destination were Brazil 403,000 pounds, Egypt 221,000, Canada 154,000 and Colombia 107,000 pounds. Japanese production of concentrate in October, 1949, was 77 metric tons, against 9 tons for the corresponding month in 1948.

Paradichlorobenzene — Seasonal expansion in demand has developed this month with production down as a result of the tight position of basic material. November exports amounted to 144,000 pounds, practically all going to Canada. Exports in October were 71,700 pounds.

Pyrethrum — November imports amounted to 636,000 pounds, compared with 931,000 pounds in the preceding month. An unusual feature was that 317,000 pounds, almost half the total, came from Yugoslavia. Included in the remainder were 133,000 pounds from Belgian Congo and 136,000 from British East Africa. Tanganyika's 1949 production is estimated at 285 long tons, against 243 in 1948.

Sulphur

Domestic sulphur industry produced 392,655 long tons of native sulphur during December, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. November output was 400,564 long tons and in December, 1948 production amounted to 438,526.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Hoof meal, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949
81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Waters, Meadows Form New Insect Control Firm

Drs. H. A. Waters and C. M. Meadows, entomologists formerly associated with the Sherwin-Williams Company, have organized the Southwest Sprayer & Chemical Company in Waco, Tex. The new firm will specialize in cotton insect control, with emphasis on spray applications and early season control measures, and will market spray concentrate formulations and dust blends for control of insects. H. E. Meadows and J. E. Smith, who were also formerly with the Sherwin-Williams Company, are associated with the new company.

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Sulphuric Acid Output, Use in U.K., Eire: 1949

Production of sulphuric acid (including oleum) in the United Kingdom and Eire in 1949 totaled 1,660,267 tons (100-percent H_2SO_4), according to data issued by the National Sulphuric Acid Association. Consumption was 1,677,509 tons. Detailed data follow:—

Supply, Uses, Stocks

	Tons (100% H_2SO_4)		
	Chamber	Contact	Total
Stocks, Jan. 1	35,083	30,800	65,883
Production	717,069	943,198	1,660,267
Receipts	183,065	49,985	233,050
Oleum feed	...	10,595	10,595
Adjustments	—447	—50	—497
Use at works	428,625	346,938	775,563
Shipments	472,432	655,886	1,128,318
Stocks, Dec. 31	33,713	31,704	65,417

Operations involved 94.3 percent of productive capacities; 92.1 percent at chamber plants, and 96.4 percent at contact plants.

Raw Materials

	Tons			
	Pyrites*	Spent oxide	Sulphur & H_2S	Zinc concentrates
Stocks, Jan. 1	56,534	169,168	57,226	16,457
Receipts	401,611	221,553	319,842	179,080
Adjustments	+301	+1,409	—1,470	—17
Use at works for acid	404,587	191,827	307,463	156,231
Shipments	199	20,425	287	39
for other purposes	23	601	99	
Stocks, Dec. 31	53,637	179,277	67,749	39,250

* Receipts and use include anhydride "converted" to pyrites.

Consumption in Industry and Trade

	Tons 100% H_2SO_4
Agricultural purposes	11,281
Bichromate of chromic acid	11,281
Bromine	12,804
Drugs and fine chemicals	10,404
Dyestuffs and intermediates	71,506
Explosives	12,132
Hydrochloric acid	63,298
Iron pickling (incl. tin plate)	92,448
Oil (mineral) refining	53,079
Oil (vegetable) refining	10,943
Paint and lithopone	110,503
Plastics, not otherwise classified	16,429
Rayon and transparent paper	182,482
Sulphate of ammonia	251,124
Sulphate of copper	20,081
Superphosphates	467,002
Tar and benzol	17,200
Unclassified (borax, boric, chlorosulphonic, and formic acids, and aluminum sulphate)	91,012
(uses unknown)	43,480

Monsanto Describes Emulsifiers

Ten typical formulations of insecticide, fungicide and herbicide emulsifiable concentrates are given in a technical bulletin available from Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. The bulletin is designed to give information about four new Monsanto emulsifiers and their uses, but also includes data on solvents and other ingredients. Procedures and equipment for the formulations are described as well.

Emulsol Publishes Bulletin

The Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, has published a technical bulletin describing "Emcol H-77," a new emulsifier for DDT, toxaphene, chlordane, BHC, methoxychlor, aldrin, dieldrin, 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T esters and certain combinations of these toxicants. Copies may be obtained from the company at 59 East Madison street, Chicago.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Natural phenols of both the 90 and 82 percent grades were advanced in price 1 cent per pound in all quantities by a major producer last week. These prices became effective March 10 on spot, and will be effected on contract April 1. At the same time, another producer of USP phenol advanced prices ½ cent per pound, in line with the action of another producer some weeks ago. A producer of synthetic phenol made price advances of ¼c. per pound effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract. Meanwhile, other producers of both natural and USP phenols had the matter of price adjustment under consideration but had not as yet acted. Orthonitrochlorobenzene was advanced 1 cent, paranitroanilin and paranitrochlorobenzene 2 cents per pound effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract. Orthodichlorobenzene was advanced ¼c. per pound by one maker.

Recent adjustments in various grades of xylenols were made over recent weeks with respect to designation and prices. These are fully reflected in the price section of this OPD issue. Meanwhile, the price structure of refined 2 degree pyridin was unsettled, some producers having advanced prices following their previous decline, and other producers refusing to do so because they felt that the market would settle at the lower level.

Settlement of the coal strike was not expected to immediately relieve the critical shortage into which it had thrown many coaltar derivatives, since it was estimated that it would take from 20 to 30 days to restore production levels to full capacity. Against this full capacity there would then be the backlog of orders which would further delay normal supply and demand balances.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operating rate for the week ended March 11 as 73.5 percent of capacity, equivalent to 1,401,100 tons of ingots and castings. This compares with 1,404,900 tons the previous week, and 1,869,300 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Settlement of the coal strike was not expected to be felt immediately in an easing of the benzol supply. Resumption of coke oven operations would be underway the first week or two after the strike, but it would take a while for full scale production to be reached. It was variously estimated as likely to be anywhere from 20 to 30 days before all operations would be back again in full force. Strike settlement, however, did have the effect of removing from benzol consuming industries that sense of pressure which threatened further shutdowns and consequently there was less conservatism in the scheduling of production. A continued benzol shortage for several weeks was expected before anything like a reasonable balance between supply and demand would be reached.

Cresol—The price pattern for the various grades of cresols was firm last week, and there was every indication in the market that current levels would carry over into the next quarter. Producers were not inclined to advance the price despite the shortages which existed on domestically produced materials, because the critical nature of these shortages induced by the strike were regarded as temporary. Natural and synthetic phenols were advanced because they were currently priced out of line with costs. To some extent this was true of cresols and cresylic acids, but less intensively so. It was expected that in a matter of weeks, supplies would get back to the normal recent supply position of being short but not drastically tight.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended February 25 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	935,383
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	24,221,504
Benzol	gals.	3,052,303
Coaltar	gals.	11,323,061
Creosote oil	gals.	630,152
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,496,613
Phenol	lbs.	177,430
Toluol	gals.	610,460
Xylol	gals.	137,845

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Orthonitrochlorobenzene, 1c. per lb.
Paranitrochlorobenzene, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949
107.3	107.3	107.3	110.1	138.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cresylic Acid—There were no price changes in domestic cresylic acid last week, and there was every indication that current price quotations would carry over into the next quarter. Supplies were critically short as a result of the coal strike which had shut down some crude tar acid oil producing plants, widely curtailed steel mill operations, and had some tar distillers operating at around 50 percent capacity on several items.

While there were rumors of a price rise in imported cresylic acid at the British sources, these could not be confirmed. Investigation of the American market on imported acid indicated that this market would not sustain a price advance. The British were reported anxious to advance the cresylic price, feeling that the shortage of domestic acid as a result of the coal strike would allow imported acid to command more money. However, despite the shortage of domestic acid which in most chemical intermediate uses is preferred over imported acid by virtue of its faster reaction speed, lower boiling range, and lower xylenol content, there developed no significant increased demand for the imported acid. Plenty of imported acid could be had at 50 cents per gallon ex warehouse, after the seller had paid duty on the drums, lighterage to the warehouse, and storage. This fact indicated a continued weak imported acid market. The chief use of imported acid was to be found in the textile field where the high boiling material was quite satisfactory for use in such operations as mercerizing cotton. The primary reason behind the fact that imported cresylic acid demand did not increase proportionately with the shortage of domestic acid, was that in most large volume chemical operations they are not interchangeable because of technical differences in composition and performances. This difference in composition stems primarily from the fact that shipping requirements of the item require that 75 percent or more of the acid must boil at 215°C. or over.

Naphthalene—Supplies from abroad continued to pour into American ports in large volume, so that despite the effects of the coal strike which was settled the previous week-end, there was at no time any shortage of naphthalene or of its derivatives unless in their manufacture they were dependent upon materials other than naphthalene.

Refined naphthalene prices this Spring were unchanged at bulk quantity levels from quotations which have prevailed in the market over recent months. Demand was said to be showing delayed evidences of the usual Spring upswing, but as yet it was only the beginning because of the cold weather prevailing over recent weeks. Abundant quantities were available for prompt shipment.

Prices on 78 degree crude naphthalene were unchanged and expected to hold for the balance of this quarter and carry over into the next quarter at the same levels. The same thing was also true of 74 degree naphthalene.

Phenol—Both the 90 percent and the 82 percent grades on natural phenol were advanced in price last week by a major producer. The price advance amounted to a full cent per pound across the board, and became effective March 10 on spot material and will be effective on contract as of April 1. The 90 percent and the 82 percent grades continued to be quoted at the same price level under the new schedule. The advance brought tankcars to 12c. per pound, drum carlots to 13¾c., and less than carlot drum quantities to 14½c.

At the same time a price advance under the same effective dates was announced on USP phenol, amounting to ½c. per pound. This makes the second producer who has advanced the price on this grade from 12½c. per pound up to 13c. in tankcar quantities. A synthetic producer advanced prices ¼c. per pound, bringing tankcars up to 12¾c. The new price schedule on drum carlots became 14½c.-14¾c. per pound, and in less than

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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carlots drums quantities were listed at 15¼c.-17¼c.

Other producers had these matters under consideration, but as of presstime had not as yet made any decision. Meanwhile, supplies were quite tight as an after effect of the coal strike, and it would be some weeks before full production could be restored.

Pyridin—Price fluctuations within this market were confined to the 2 degree refined material. Some weeks ago all major producers except one reduced prices by 5c. per pound, less than carlot quantities having been dropped from 80c. to 75c. per pound. The previous week one of these producers upped their price to the original 80c. schedule. Meanwhile, other producers were not inclined to go along with the latest upward trend because they felt that 80c. would not be a stable figure and that should it be raised to 80c. the prices would soon roll back to 75c. again. Accordingly, some producers viewed 75c. as a price level at which the refined material would likely hold. Demand was quite strong against a short supply.

Toluol—Supplies of coaltar source material which were thrown into a critically short position by the coal strike were expected to ease gradually over the next several weeks. Settlement of the strike did not mean that there would be any sudden relief, and as production builds up, the added production would have to be spread over a pattern of backlogged orders.

Xylol—Coaltar source xylol was always produced in recent years in amounts insufficient to meet the overall demand. Consequently, settlement of the coal strike was a help, but not much. Demand continued heavy.

Dyes

Production figures on naphthol AS were reported erroneously in the previous issue as over 6,000,000 pounds in the months of November and December, 1949. The correct production figures on 302 Naphthol AS are 89,670 pounds in December, compared with 141,806 pounds in November.

Intermediates

Acetoacetanilide — Supplies were reported ample to take care of current demand for the manufacture of organic dry colors. Business was moderately good and indications were that it would continue so. Prices were unchanged from the 66½c. to 67½c. per pound quoted on carlot and less carlot quantities on a delivered basis.

While there was some possibility that with the lower price schedules currently prevailing on chrome yellows, demand for benzidine yellows and hansa yellows might decline somewhat by virtue of a wider price spread between them, the general feeling seemed to be that the latter pigments were generally used to perform functions and yield certain color characteristics not available in chrome colors. Under these conditions it was felt that the overall demand for benzidine and hansa yellows would not suffer much from the lower chrome yellow prices. Accordingly, demand for acetoacetanilide, acetoacetorthoanisidide, acetoacetorthochloroanilide, and acetoacetorthotoluidide were expected to continue at relatively close to former levels. These are chemical intermediates used in making the various shades of benzidine and hansa yellow colors.

Acetoacetorthoanisidide — In quantities of 500 pounds or more prices were firmly held at $1.50 per pound, while smaller lots were listed at $1.75. These prices were on an f.o.b. works basis. Demand was limited, and supplies adequate.

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide—On a delivered basis carlots were still firmly quoted at $1.14 per pound, while less than carlot quantities were listed at $1.15. There was a steady demand reported, but not enough to make the product short in supply. Accordingly, there were ample quantities available for prompt shipment.

Acetoacetorthotoluidide — On an f.o.b. works basis, this intermediate for the manufacture of benzidine and hansa yellow colors was quoted at 71c. per pound in carlots, and in smaller quantities prices ranged from 72c. to 78c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Orthonitrochlorobenzene—The price of this intermediate was advanced 1c. per pound effective immediately on spot, and April 1 on contract. This brought carlot drum prices to 18c. per pound, and less than carlots to 19c. Back of the price rise was the increased cost of benzol and the upward trend in chlorine.

Paranitroanilin—Effective April 1 on contract prices will be advanced 2c. per

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pound. Some producers advanced spot prices immediately.

Paranitrochlorobenzene—Reflecting the increased cost of benzol and the upward price trend in chlorine, this item was advanced in price 2c. per pound last week. The new price schedule was quoted as 19c. per pound in carlots, and 20c. on less than carlot quantities. Prices were effective on spot material immediately and on contract April 1.

Phthalic Anhydride — Virtually every producer was reported to be in a position of long supplies. Naphthalene was abundant for its manufacture, and hence there was no potential shortage likely to appear in the market. Supplies of material made from orthoxylene were likewise described as long.

Prices were unchanged from former schedules. Consumer demand for the manufacture of plasticizers and alkyd resins was said to be holding up well. Production of phthalic anhydride during 1949 was estimated in preliminary figures at 149,805,244 pounds. The Tariff Commission reported December output as 18,074,563 pounds, compared with the November production of 16,339,944 pounds.

Styrene — Some 390,856,777 pounds were produced in 1949, based on preliminary figures. December output was reported by the Tariff Commission as 32,533,864 pounds, compared with the November production of 33,966,532 pounds. Current production was seriously being curtailed by the benzol scarcity as a result of the coal strike. Post strike availability would increase only gradually over the next several weeks. The lessened styrene output would affect such industries as the manufacture of synthetic rubber, polystyrene molding plastics, and to a lesser extent the specialized styrene polymer vehicles used in the protective coating industry.

Xylenols—Crystalline material melting at 56°-58°C. was quoted on a freight allowed basis at 18c. per pound in tankcars, 19.3c. in drum carlots, and 19.6c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Xylenols having a melting point of 45°-47°C. were reported as firm at prices of 14c. per pound in tankcars, 15.3c. in drum carlots, and 15.6c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Xylenol fractions distilling over a 7°C. boiling range were quoted at 70c. per gallon in tankcars, 81c. in carlot drum shipments, and 84c. in less than carlot quantities.

The meta fractions of xylenol with a distillation range of not wider than 7°C. were quoted at 85c. per gallon in tankcars, 96c. in carlot drum quantities, and 99c. per gallon in less than carlot drum shipments.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Up in December

Production of steel shipping barrels and drums increased during December, with the industry producing 1,955,688 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 736,481 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,783,186 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 1,681,783 heavy-type barrels and drums, 735,525 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,513,762 packages, kegs and pails in November.

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Air Pollution Phases

—*Continued from page 7*

who was director of the survey that followed the Los Angeles smog affliction some three years ago. Interest in the abatement of air pollution has been given a great impetus in the past three years, he said, by the growth of population and industry and the spread of the latter into new regions and by acute smog conditions such as that at Donora. The most important factor in the development of air pollution are meteorological conditions especially in their manifestations in the static atmosphere and temperature inversion which result in the blanketing of low-lying areas.

Among the contributary factors in the Los Angeles smog trouble, described by Dr. McCabe in word and lantern slide, were metallurgical smelting and foundring dusts, fumes from petroleum refineries, smoke from rubbish-burning dumps. Municipal sources, such as the last, were more difficult than industrial to deal with. One of the peculiar effects of the Los Angeles smog was its destructive effect on certain truck crops. This was not traceable to SO_2 in the air but apparently was owing to suspended chlorinated hydrocarbons. Average particle sizes were submicron. The irritating effect of the smog on eyes and respiratory membranes seemed to derive from the combination of hydrocarbon, sulphurous, and other contaminants absorbed on dust. Bad effects were traceable also to droplets of sulphuric acid resulting from the oxidation of SO_2 and its being picked up by water. The nature of the reaction has not been determined: it may be photo-chemical. The smog content of ozone or aldehydes was not enough to cause the attendant irritations.

One of the big problems presented by air pollution, Dr. McCabe said, is that of standards. The many variables make a uniform code difficult, if not impossible to construct. Particle size and chemical composition can be determined but full sampling and testing is highly costly in manpower and continuous service is difficult. Knowing what is in the air is of primary importance. Incinerating processes can be and are being set up to keep out matter of recognized hazardousness. In the Los Angeles area, SO_2 fumes are being treated by way of diethylamine solution and otherwise to produce elemental sulphur.

Allergies are a contributing factor in the consequences of air pollution, Dr. McCabe said, citing experience with dusts from the processing of castor beans. Odors are being well got rid of, but smoke is a big problem, sociologically, rather than physically, because of the role of domestic heating plants and the economic angles of operation of small plants.

Some questions on the Donora catastrophe brought out a division of opinion. Dr. McCabe, admitting that he had not studied the report, was of the opinion that meteorological conditions and combinations of dust and other contaminants must be blamed for the special toxicity. Philip Sadtler averred that his investigation had shown the presence of fluorine compounds in the air, which he said came from the smelting, and he characterized the official reports as a political cover-up. It was generally admitted that there is still much to learn about preventing and combating air pollution.

The meeting was under the direction of L. D. Betz, chairman of the local program committee. Dr. A. C. Fieldner, chief of the fuels and explosives service of the Bureau of Mines, who was slated to preside, was absent because of illness.

Air Pollution Conference

—*Continued from page 7*

phases of air pollution, chairman, Dr. J. G. Townsend, of the United States Public Health Service; cochairman, Dr. Robert A. Kehoe, of Kettering Laboratories.

Instrumentation, which will discuss devices used for detecting, collecting, and determining air contaminants, chairman, Dr. Bernard Lewis, of the United States Bureau of Mines; cochairman, Dr. Arnold Beckman, of National Technical Laboratories.

Legislation, which will discuss the many legal phases of the existence and the control of air pollution, chairman J. F. Hoffiund, chief counsel of the United States Bureau of Mines; cochairman, Harold W. Kennedy, of the Los Angeles county council.

Meteorology, which will discuss the relationship of weather and air to air pollution, chairman, Dr. E. W. Hewson, of Massachusetts Institue of Technology; cochairman, Dr. Harry Wexler, of the United States Weather Bureau.

Allied Asphalt Marks Anniversary

Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corporation, New York, is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. The company, which compounds and distributes pitches, gilsonite and waxes, has offices at 217 Broadway, New York, and operates a plant at Dunellen, N. J.

Chemical Output Workers Reported Lower in December

Estimated number of production workers in the chemicals and related products industries in December, 1949, as compared with the number in November, and in October, was reported last week by bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor as follows:—

	1949		
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
Chemical and allied products	484,000	485,000	488,000
Industrial inorganic chemicals	51,700	51,200	51,500
Industrial organic chemicals	143,700	142,900	141,400
Drugs and medicines	62,100	61,500	61,600
Paints, pigments, fillers	43,600	43,800	43,900
Fertilizers	24,900	24,600	26,100
Vegetable, animal oils and fats	51,900	53,100	54,600
Other	106,000	108,200	109,200
Petroleum and coal products	185,000	187,600	185,000
Petroleum refining	145,700	147,500	148,400
Coke and by-products	17,200	15,500	10,900
Other	22,300	24,600	25,300

Industrial Chemical Changes Name

The Industrial Chemical & Dyestuff Company, New York, last week changed its title to Leviant & Co. The company handles a wide range of chemicals, including sodium cyanide, crude naphthalene and potash permanganate.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Conditions in the textile and leather chemicals market remained steady, despite light trading. Consumers continued to limit purchases to immediate delivery, and were not disposed to increase inventories. Prices were unchanged and maintained for practically the entire list.

Demand for sizing materials was moderate, chiefly for prompt needs. Consuming interest in offers of government owned potato starch was reported slight, irrespective of the lower price than maintained by grinders for new starch. Stocks of sago flour have been cleaned up on the spot and nearby arrivals also were absorbed as a result of a stronger primary market due to heavy demand for shipment to India. Corn dextrin and starch were in steady request. Trading in tapioca flour lacked snap and was confined to moderate lots for spot delivery.

Egg albumen and yolk were in improved demand and were firm at current quotations. Consuming interest in forward delivery has increased and helped to bolster the market.

Buying interest in tanning materials was without improvement and restricted to occasional fill in quantities for prompt shipment.

Total wool production in the United States in 1949, shorn and pulled, amounted to 253,350,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production was the smallest on record for both shorn wool and pulled wool. Of the total wool produced in 1949, 216,950,000 pounds were shorn wool and 36,400,000 pounds were pulled. Production in 1948 was 280,524,000 pounds, of which 233,924,000 pounds were shorn and 46,600,000 pounds pulled. The 1938-47 average production of all wool is 407,844,000 pounds; of shorn wool, 342,784,000 pounds, and of pulled wool, 65,060,000 pounds.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Market remained steady under a moderate demand for prompt requirements. Quotations were without change.

Bichromates — Consuming demand was reported at a good rate for immediate delivery. Market was unchanged and steady at current quotations.

Sulphonated Oils—All grades were well held at current prices, reflecting the firmness of basic oils. Business was reported as fair.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Good demand was reported from the cork, tanning and textile trades at current quotations. The price of one grade of soluble blood was reduced to 16c. in carlots, while other grades were unchanged, ranging up to 17½c.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand continued in good volume for immediate and prompt delivery. Market remained steady. Prices were unchanged and guaranteed against advance until March 15.

Corn Starch—Trading continued fairly active for prompt needs. Prices were well held and guaranteed against advance up to March 15. Visible corn supply declined 1,603,000 bushels to 42,732,000 bushels for the week ended March 4, compared with 35,678,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Egg Albumin—Trading was fairly active and a better tone was noticeable in this market. Interest in forward requirements increased with additional business transacted for forward delivery. Prices were maintained at current levels. Edible flake was held at $1.30 to $1.40 per pound, according to quantity. Technical ruled steady at 78c. to 82c. per pound, as to quantity.

The quantity of liquid egg produced during January was the third largest of record, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. Production totaled 43,596,000 pounds compared with 15,201,000 pounds in January last year and the 5 year average of 35,661,000 pounds. Both egg drying and freezing operations were on a larger scale than a year ago. The quantity of liquid frozen during January was by far the largest of record for the month. Dried egg output during January totaled 3,239,000 pounds compared with 2,460,000 pounds in January last year. Production consisted of 2,757,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 264,000 pounds of dried albumen and 218,000 pounds of dried yolk. The government contracted for 9,227,736 pounds of dried whole egg through February 17 for egg price support purposes.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949
246.4	246.4	253.1	286.0	347.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Production and Marketing Administration announced March 6, that surplus stocks of dried eggs acquired by CCC under price support programs were available for donation to private as well as to public service organizations for relief of needy persons in this country and abroad. Current stocks of dried eggs totaling 72,000,000 pounds, except those acquired under the 1950 support program, are available for donation. Full information is obtainable at area offices of the food distribution programs branch of PMA or from state agencies public welfare distribution.

Egg Yolk—This market continued steady. Trading was moderate chiefly for actual requirements. Domestic was maintained at $1.10 to $1.15 per pound, depending upon quantity. Chinese ranged from 99c. to $1.02 per pound, duty paid on the spot as to quantity. Tanners yolk was scarce and maintained at 6½c. to 7½c., according to quality and quantity. Yolk production was indicated at 218,000 pounds in January, against 87,000 pounds for the same month last year.

Potato Starch—Consumers showed little interest in offers by the government at 4½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. shipping points, preferring new starch, despite the higher price of 4¾c., carlots, mills. Business was restricted as users continued to limited demand to acttual requirements. Maine starch was unchanged at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, and Idaho at 7c. to 7¼c., ex warehouse, spot delivery.

Rice Starch—This market was inactive. Light stocks on spot were held at 12½c. per pound.

Sago Flour—Stocks on the spot were reported nil. Market was firmer with demand active. Nearby arrivals were well held at 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, ex dock. Prompt shipment was steady at 5c., same basis.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming demand was confined to actual requirements. All grades were quotably unchanged. Better grades of Brazilian were quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, ex warehouse, as to quantity; medium, 7½c. to 7¾c. and low 7, same basis. Good quality Siamese flour was quoted at 5½c. to 6c. and low at 4c. to 4½c. per pound, same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Moderate demand was reported for prompt delivery. Supplies were adequate at unchanged prices.

Cutch—Consuming inquiry was spotty. Market remained unchanged and steady. Shipments were maintained at 7c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Divi Divi — Offers for shipment continued light. Interest in replacements was quite active. Prices for shipments were unchanged and firm.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was reported slow. South American bark remained steady at current levels. Offers of African bark were still scarce and commanded premiums on about $16 above the South American grade.

Myrobalans—There was little doing in this market. Recent buying was restricted to occasional shipments. Quotations at primary centers were steady. Imports were noted at 695 bags at New York last week.

Quebracho Extract — Trading in replacements was spotty, chiefly for prompt shipments. Arrivals against former contracts have been heavy of late, replenishing tanners inventories. Imports were indicated at 7,030 bags at New York, 3,000 bags at Norfolk and 520 bags at Norfolk, last week. Market was unchanged and steady for shipment.

Valonia—Quiet demand was noted for replacements. Offers for shipment were held at current quotations. Duty on extract was reduced 50 percent to 3¾ percent, March 9.

Wattle—Consuming inquiry was moderate, chiefly for prompt shipment. Prices of bark and extract were unchanged and well held for shipment. Arrivals of bark were reported at 860 bales at New York, 1,070 bales at Baltimore and 2,560 bales at Norfolk.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Textile Wear Resistance Research in Germany Told

"Developments in the Wear Resistance of Textiles," a collection of nineteen key papers on this and related subjects published in Germany during the war years, is now available to the American public through the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

The collection, a clothbound volume of 353 pages, was compiled to summarize significant German researches on fiber behavior, a subject of increasing importance with the growing production of artificial textiles. Most of the papers translated and reproduced in this volume appeared in *Melliand Textilberichte*, a German textile trade journal, between 1939 and 1947, but hitherto unpublished manuscripts are also included. Papers are well illustrated, and accompanied by comprehensive tables and charts.

Five main topics are covered:—Evaluation of the serviceability and wear resistance of textiles; chemical and photochemical degradation of cellulose; investigation and classification of textile fiber properties; fiber structure and reactability of fibers; and resistance to water and shrinkage. PB-99296, "Developments in the Wear Resistance of Textiles and Related Papers Published in Germany During World War II," sells for $5 per copy. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

N.Y. Textile Chemists Discuss Research Value

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists met at the Statler hotel, New York, on March 3 to discuss research and its value to management and to the industry.

Elliot Broadbent, manager of the Glen-lyon Print Works, talked on research from management's point of view, dividing research into three divisions: pure research as conducted in universities for the purpose of adding to the sum total of knowledge; fundamental research as conducted by dyestuff manufacturers and other raw material suppliers, and applied research as conducted in dye plant laboratories in finding the best way to apply the products of fundamental research, and by the technical committees of the AATCC. All three phases of research, he said, are appreciated by management because they add to business and profits.

J. Robert Bonnar, technical manager of General Dyestuffs Corporation, and chairman of the AATCC research committee, discussed the association's progress in research, the development of test methods, and the handling of proposed research problems.

Phila.-Wilmington Color Group to Meet March 16

The Philadelphia - Wilmington Color Group will hold its eighth meeting at the Philadelphia Textile Institute on March 16. The speakers for the evening will be Richard B. Stehle, superintendent of dyeing at the Alleghany Dye Works, and Francis M. Hirst, stylist and colorist for Archibald Holmes & Son. Mr. Stehle will discuss "The Effect of Dyestuffs on the Temperature of Fabrics Exposed to Light," and Mr. Hirst will speak on "The Practical Application of Color in Relation to Wilton Carpets."

Stein, Hall to Expand Long Island City Plant

Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has awarded a contract for the erection of an addition to the plant of its subsidiary, Stein-Davies Company, in Long Island City, N. Y. The project involves a new five story and basement building for the production of adhesives, textile and paper sizings and industrial food products, with laboratory facilities on the top floor. Work will commence immediately and the project is scheduled for completion in October.

Recht Forms New Firm

William Recht, former vice-president and director of the Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, has established a business to handle the sale and purchase of all products used in the graphic arts industry, both domestically and in foreign markets. G. A. Miller, who has been associated with Mr. Recht for more than twenty years, is a member of the new organization. Its headquarters are at 50 Church street, New York.

Calco Issues Vat Dyeing Data

The Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has published a technical bulletin entitled "Vat Dyeing: Importance of Initial Exhaustion Rate." The booklet was written by O. W. Clark and H. R. McCleary, of the Calco staff. Copies may be obtained by requesting technical bulletin No. 810 from the division.

Trade Briefs

Valdese Manufacturing Company, Valdese, N. C., has begun construction of a new $500,000 dyeing plant, which will double its present capacity for dyeing cotton yarns.

Andre Blumenthal, vice-president of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., New York, has been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Textile Research Institute.

Carlyle Rubber Company, New York, has developed a new "Vari-Purpose" hose, which it claims will satisfactorily meet the average industrial organizations needs for handling air, water, gas, oil, grease, paint, insecticides, alkalies, oxygen, solvents and many other liquids.

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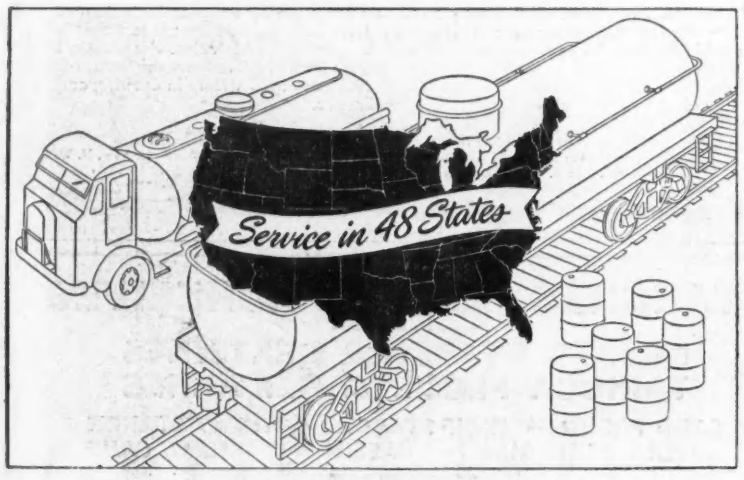

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices held unchanged in the petroleum derivatives market during the past week. The supply and demand relationship was roughly what it had been in the recent past. Ending of the strike in the coal industry was expected to have some effect on the demand for solvents, although that effect was not anticipated immediately. The coaltar industry would naturally run into some lag in getting back to full production and this would probably mean that orders from those who ordinarily used coaltar material would continue to come in for a short time yet.

The weather was still putting a demand on LPG's but how long that would continue was a guess at best. Warm weather was not far off and its advent would, in the normal course of things, reduce the demand. There was nothing very definite to indicate an upswing in the demand for aliphatics, but with spring on the way it was normal for the industry to assume that there would be the usual seasonal increase.

Higher boilers and blends were in a largely unchanged position. Lighter fractions held to about their former position with regard to supply and demand. Petrolatum showed no tendency to change and domestic demand was satisfactory, although the foreign call still left something to be desired. White mineral oils were about where they had been, although there had been some hints of coming improvement in demand. Both microcrystalline wax and paraffin were without appreciable change.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—There was still some variance as to the impact of demand for toluol and xylol last week, although, in general, it could be said that the call was on the heavy side, largely as a result of the recently settled strike in the coal mining industry. Naturally, the labor peace would lessen the demand as those customers who ordinarily buy coaltar material returned to their prime source. However, the coaltar producers were not expected to get back to pre-strike production for several weeks, so for that time there was expected to be some added demand. The theory was advanced during the week that repeated strikes in coal might have some influence on the buying habits of toluol and xylol users. It was said that those consumers might think it good insurance to rely on petroleum-derived material, but when the practical aspect of price entered the picture the theory seemed not so likely to hold up. Supplies were not long, but with an end of the coal dispute there was expected to be some easing of demand. Further, those who had husbanded their supplies, not knowing how long the strike would last, were expected to be a little freer in releasing their stocks, whereas they had, in some recent cases, been forced to allocate stocks to spread a fair share around.

Higher boilers were without any particular change. Prices held at levels previously noted and there were no signs of any changes in store for the immediate future. Supplies were at reasonably good levels, while the demand was said to be holding up at a fairly good point. Blends remained at their former levels, with no indications that any revisions were in prospect. Supply was holding up well enough and demand was running to levels that were considered normal for this time.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Demand was running to about fair levels, which was about where it had been in the recent past. Supply was at a point satisfactorily high to bring about no difficulties in the filling of normal orders. As far as price was concerned, the market was without change and there were no indications that there were any immediate revisions in prospect.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 25 totaled 245,586,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 245,894,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 308,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 41,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 349,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None
(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lacquer Diluent—Supply was sufficient for the needs of the market at present and, if anything, was said to tend a bit towards the strong side. However, this was not an entirely unhappy situation, for with the approach of warmer weather it was expected that there might be a seasonal increase in use.

Mineral Spirits—Weather conditions were still being watched with some interest, for a break in the temperature was expected to bring with it a seasonal upswing in demand, which at the moment, was about normal. Supply was holding at good levels.

Rubber Solvent—Demand was running at levels that were generally considered normal. Supply was satisfactory and there were no indications that there would be any difficulties in obtaining the item in the near future.

Stoddard Solvent—Prices held at former levels with no sign of any immediate changes. As it had been in the recent past, supply was somewhat longer than the demand necessitated.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Supply was sufficient to fill normal orders with no difficulty. Demand was normal for this time of year and was expected to go on the upswing as soon as the material moved into its strong season, although how much of an increase there might be was still a matter of conjecture. Prices held at previously established levels with no indications of change.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Ending of the coal walkout was expected to have some easing effect on demand, but the weather was still helping to hold up sales. How long the low temperatures would prevail was difficult to say, but the general expectation was that the weather would be on the side of the sellers for the balance of the month. After that an easing would not seem out of place, since it would be a normal warm weather reaction. Prices were holding, and there were no indications of any revisions in prospect.

Miscellaneous

Petrolatum—The market was generally firm and prices steady. As one source put it, the domestic demand was good, but the foreign demand would be better if the dollar situation had eased a bit. No one, it was said, was suffering much on domestic business but most would like to see more foreign trading.

White Mineral Oils — Demand still ranged from fair to good, and some said they saw signs of a pickup. Supply was ample. Prices held unchanged.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market appeared fairly strong and supplies were reported to be in reasonably good shape. Prices were unchanged. Producers, at this stage in their development of new uses were said to be looking towards the paper industry as a good future source of demand.

Paraffin—Prices held at previously established levels. Demand was said to be holding well while supply was high enough to meet it, although there were no considerable overages of material.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Suppliers offer little comment on the present market for solvents and diluents. Normal demands are being met with adequate supplies. Cleaning solvent quoted from 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent from 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent priced from 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, same basis.

Interest is lagging in the LPG market as demand sources are again limited chiefly to the motor fuel group. Quantities of propane and butane are more than sufficient to fill the local needs. Propane posted at 6.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area and butane quoted at 5.8c. per gallon, same basis.

No new developments are evident in this market. Trading is normal and stocks of all waxes are excellent. 140/147 ASTM, carload slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted at 6.95c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted at 7.15c. per pound and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted at 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices posted at 6.6c., 6.8c. and 7.25c. per pound respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Wins Petroleum Award

Dr. Kenneth S. Pitzer, director of research of the Atomic Energy Commission, will receive the $1,000 Precision Scientific Company award in petroleum chemistry during the Houston session of the 117th national meeting of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Pitzer, who was cited particularly for fundamental petroleum research which aided in the understanding of chemical reactions involving nuclear energy, will be presented with the award at a general assembly in the Shamrock hotel on March 28.

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ECA Cuts Off British Funds for Oil Equipment

British restrictions on imports of fuel oil and gasoline from dollar sources have been countered with a freeze by the Economic Cooperation Administration on the allotment of any more funds for British purchase of oil refining equipment, officials of the ECA told the house interstate commerce committee last week.

In a move to conserve its dollar exchange, Britain embargoed all imports of fuel oil and one-third of its gasoline import requirements that had to be paid for with dollars. The action became effective February 15 and as a consequence suppliers of so-called dollar oil to the British market have had to turn to other areas to market their products. This has been severely restricted by other actions of the British government in controlling dollar and sterling exchange.

Conferences have been held off and on since the beginning of the year on the British oil problem and the action of the British government in curtailing its dollar-oil imports have been protested, but thus far no satisfactory solution or alternative as to how to save Britain's dwindling supply of dollars has been found. ECA officials said, however, that the "freeze" on funds for British refinery equipment will continue until there is a "satisfactory outcome" of efforts to modify the restrictions.

Meanwhile, a proposal that taxes on oil imports be increased to $1.05 a barrel was proposed to the house ways and means committee by Representative Ed Gossett, of Texas. The ways and means committee is now considering the 1950 tax program and among other things is looking for ways in which to recoup some of the revenue losses that will result from repeal or lowering of excise taxes.

Mr. Gossett said that his would be a "painless" way of raising about $300,000,000 a year. He said that the tax would not raise the cost of oil and would not greatly decrease imports.

Power Ball Has New Additive

Power Ball Oil Company, Columbia, S. C., has commenced marketing a new "friction-proof" lubricating additive that is said to prolong the life and greatly increase the efficiency of diesel, gasoline and electric motors and engines. Called "Power Ball Friction-Proof Oil," the new additive is said to instantly boost the lubricity and performance life of any oil or grease to which it is added.

Ingerson Accepts Editorial Post

Dr. F. Earl Ingerson, chief of the geochemistry and petrology branch of the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, has accepted an invitation to serve as American editor of *Geochemica Acta*, a new chemical journal to be published in London.

Trade Briefs

Arthur L. Kothe has been appointed supervisor of wax and lubricating oil processes at the Buffalo, N. Y., plant of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, to succeed the late William E. Rees.

Wayne A. Howard has been appointed secretary of the manufacturing committee, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, succeeding W. H. Zabriskie, who retired on March 1.

Sun Oil Company has named H. W. Rigterink general manager of its "Solgas" liquefied petroleum gas department, to succeed William H. Bateman. Mr. Rigterink was formerly sales manager of the department.

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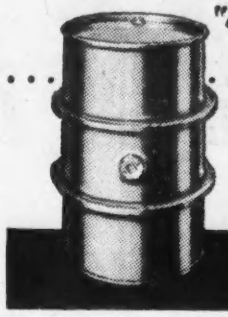
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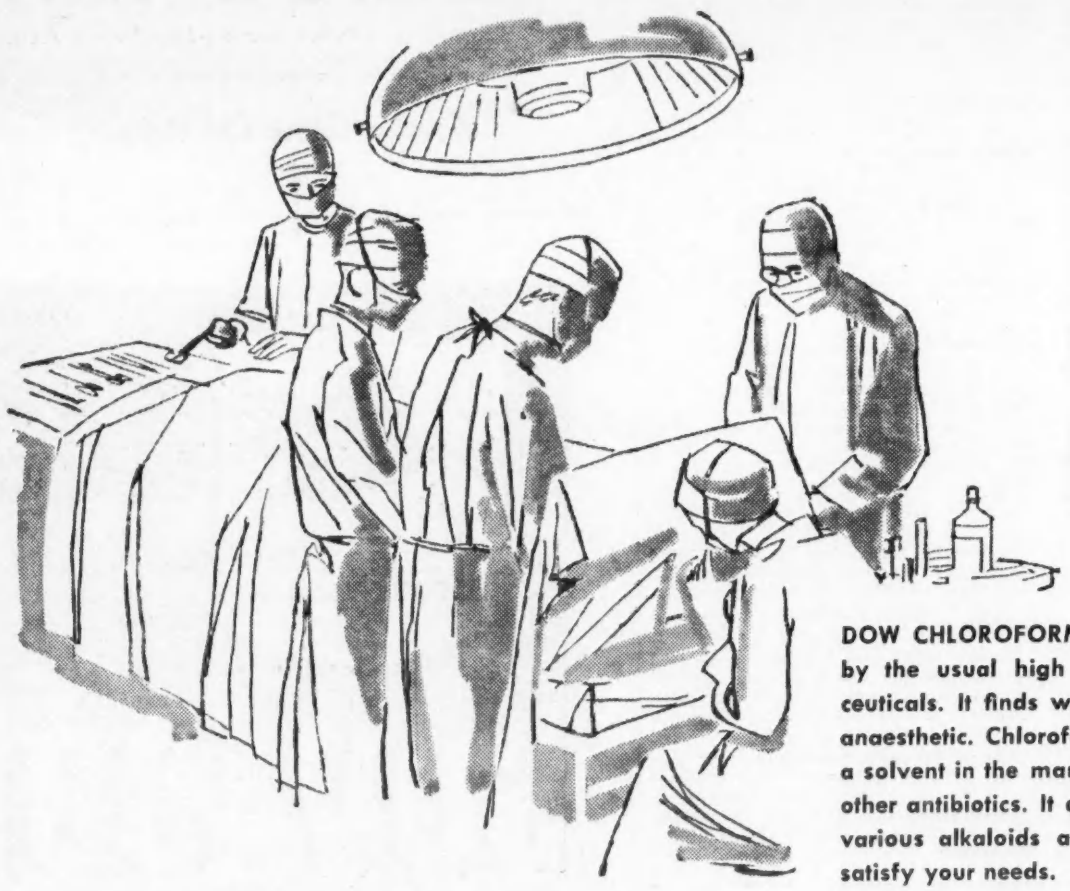

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Losses outweighed gains in last week's market for drugs and fine chemicals and the index slipped another 0.2 point to a new reading of 251.4. Aspirin, bismuth salts, calcium glycerophospate, USP methyl and USP sodium salicylates moved to higher levels, while calciferol, cocoa butter, colchicine alkaloid, diphenylhydantoin-sodium, histamine diphosphate, inositol, natural menthol, rutin and tyrothricin went down.

Spot prices on aspirin, USP methyl and USP sodium salicylates were all 2 cents higher, the advance announced earlier by one maker receiving tradewise endorsement during the week. The action does not become effective on contract until April 1. Bismuth citrate, hydroxide, nitrate, anhydrous oxide, subiodide and bismuth-ammonium citrate were upped 2 cents apiece, the move stemming from increased container costs. Calcium glycerophosphate was boosted 15 cents per pound due to costlier manufacturing operations.

Domestically-produced calciferol was downed $2.10 to $2.50 per gram on crystalline material and 5¼ cents to 6¼ cents per standard unit on vitamin D_3 in edible oil, the amount of the declines depending upon quantity. Colchicine alkaloid received a cut of $7 per ounce. Quotations on diphenylhydantoin-sodium were 25 cents per pound lower, while histamine diphosphate was slashed $125 per kilo. The drum price of inositol was reduced 10 cents per pound, the material in tins continuing unchanged. Cocoa butter went down 1½ cents per pound.

With trading dull, natural menthol fell off another 10 cents per pound. Demand for rutin was spotty, and that material declined one-half cent per gram. Tyrothricin, in adequate supply and normal demand, dropped 15 cents per gram.

Alcohol continued to move in considerable volume into consuming outlets during the period, but sellers were of the opinion that overall sales were somewhat below normal. Because of this relatively sluggish turnover, at least one trade source viewed any upward price revisions as unlikely at the present time, despite the onset of the deadline for second-quarter schedules. Ester and ketone solvents continued in excellent demand. Prices were firm, and there were no indications of any such action planned for April-June.

Interest in argols was quiet, prices holding to previous levels. Diethylstilbestrol was reported to be in a temporarily narrower supply position, due in the main to the heavy call for anisic aldehyde by manufacturers of antihistaminic drugs. Anisic aldehyde is a common starting point for diethylstilbestrol. Demand for mannitol and sorbitol was described as active, stocks of both materials remaining plentiful and prices holding steady. Synthetic methanol listings in zone 2 continued at a range, other sellers failing to go along with recent 1½ cent cuts on carloads and tankcars by one maker. Commercial phloroglucinol, in ample availability, was reported to be moving slowly, due largely to the current lull in the textile industry. Propionic acid prices were steady during the period following reductions of 1 cent to 2 cents per pound in mid-February.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acetylsalicylic acid, special, 2c. per lb.
standard, 2c. per lb.
Bismuth salts, 2c. per lb.
Calcium glycerophosphate, 15c. per lb.
Methyl salicylate, USP, 2c. per lb.
Sodium salicylate, USP, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Calciferol, cryst., $2.10 to $2.50 per gram.
in edible oil, 5¼c. to 6¼c. per unit.
Cocoa butter, 1½c. per lb.
Colchicine, USP, $7 per oz.
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, 25c. per lb.
Histamine diphosphate, USP, $125 per kilo.
Inositol, 10c. per lb.
Menthol, natural, USP, 10c. per lb.
Rutin, ½c. per gram.
Tyrothricin, 15c. per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949
251.4	251.6	252.8	254.4	257.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Acetanilide—Production of both technical and USP grades during December totaled 476,765 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission. This output compares with the 285,968 pounds turned out in November.

Acetone — December output, according to the United States Tariff Commission, aggregated 72,458,417 pounds, which compares with 70,852,584 pounds of acetone produced in November.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Prices were 2c. higher on spot throughout the market last week, all producers going along with the advance announced earlier by one maker. The new schedules, which do not become effective on contract until April 1, call for 55c. per pound on 100-pound lots of special aspirin and 50c. for standard material in the same quantity bracket.

Alcohol—Though considerable material continued to move into consuming outlets last week, producers noted that overall volume was somewhat below normal levels. In short, sales have taken a dip. Stocks, meanwhile, remained plentiful all around. In the light of these conditions, at least one trade source viewed any upward price revisions as unlikely at the present time, notwithstanding the approach of the deadline for second-quarter schedules.

As for the Cuban molasses situation, from all indications it appeared that American alcohol producers would have to pay somewhat more on the average for 1950 crop material than they did a year earlier. Cuban sellers were reported to have set up a sliding scale of prices, constituted in such a way as to favor an early withdrawal of molasses. On the basis of sales already made to American buyers, the Cubans are apparently asking 5¼c. per gallon for molasses shipped prior to April; 5⅜c. for material taken before May, and 5½c. on later shipments. While molasses sales have been relatively slow in developing, Cuban interests report that in addition to the carryover of 1949 production, already taken up, more than 81,000,000 gallons of new crop material have also been sold. Furthermore, they point out that movement of the latter quantity, which must take place before June 30, will leave sufficient warehousing space in Cuba for the balance of the 1950 crop.

Aminophylline—Prices on USP were firm at $6 per pound last week for 100-pound drums.

Argols—Demand was quiet in the main during the period. Supplies were reported to be in excellent availability. Prices on minimum 50 percent ranged from $15 to $16.25 per 100 kilos. Though some offers at shaded quotations were noted in the market, no sales were known to have been made at these lower listings and the higher figures were believed to represent a more accurate picture of the market.

Benzocaine—Quotations held steady at $3.25 to $3.35 per pound in drums.

Bismuth Salts—Higher container costs last week produced 2c. increases in quotations on the chloride, USP citrate, hydroxide, nitrate, anhydrous oxide, subiodide and USP bismuth-ammonium citrate.

Brucine and Salt—Both the alkaloid and NF sulphate were firm last week at 35c. and 30c. per ounce, respectively, for 100-ounce lots.

Calciferol—Domestically-produced material last week received sharp reductions. Crystalline was lowered $2.10 to $2.50 per gram, depending upon quantity, and vitamin D_3 in edible oil was downed 5¼c. to 6¼c. per standard unit. As a result of the week's price action, following are current quotations:—Crystalline, vials, 250 grams or more, works, $1.90; crystalline, 25 to 249 grams, works, $2.10; crystalline, 1 to 24 grams, works, $2.30 per gram; in edible oil, drums, 10,000 or more standard units, works, 4¾c.; in edible oil, 1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works, 5¼c., and in edible oil, less than 1,000 standard units, 5¾c. per unit.

Calcium Citrate—The British Board of Trade has issued an order exempting imports of fermentation material from Key Industry duty at 33⅓ percent ad valorem during January 14, 1950 through March 31, 1950.

Calcium Glycerophosphate—Reflecting increased manufacturing costs, the price of this NF material last week was advanced 15c. per pound. Current quotations range from $1.80 to $1.95 per pound.

Calcium Phytate—The price structure held steady at 28c. per pound in bags, f.o.b. works.

Camphoric Acid—Prices last week were maintained at previous levels. Natural in drums commanded $5 to $5.65 per

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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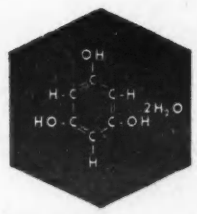

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pound in drums, while synthetic was quoted at $4 to $4.75 per pound.

Carmine No. 40—Quotations were unchanged during the period on this NF material, schedules calling for $5.50 per pound for 100 pounds or more and $5.65 to $6.15 for smaller lots. Both quantity brackets are on a delivered basis.

Castor Oil—Beans held steady at $125 per long ton. USP oil, at the same time, was similarly firm.

Arrivals of beans last week were reported at 27,102 bags, equivalent to 4,065,300 pounds, compared with 61,679 bags, or 9,251,850 pounds, during the previous week, and imports of 21,743 bags, equal to 3,261,450 pounds, during the corresponding week of 1949.

Total importation of beans since January 1, 1950, amount to 333,122 bags, or 49,968,300 pounds, as against arrivals of 536,488 bags, equivalent to 80,473,200 pounds, during the corresponding period of 1949.

Cerium Salts—Prices were without variance during the period. Hydrate was quoted at $1.25 per pound in drums; NF oxalate in bags and barrels commanded 70c. to 72c., and optical-grade oxide brought $2.25 per pound for 100-pound lots in bags. All listings are on a works basis.

Cinchonidine and Salt—Quotations on the crystalline alkaloid last week were quoted at 71c. to 72c. per ounce for 100-ounce lots. The sulphate commanded 40½c. to 55c. per ounce in the same quantity bracket.

Cinchonine and Salt—Prices on crystalline alkaloid ranged from 57c. to 65c. per ounce for 100-ounce lots during the period, while NF sulphate was named at 30½c. to 42c. per ounce for similar quantities.

Colchicine—The market on this USP alkaloid declined $7 per ounce last week, the new listings ranging from $79 to $85 per ounce.

Cocoa Butter—A decline in beans last week produced another lowering in butter, the material falling 1½c. per pound. Quotations ranged from 45c. to 47½c.

Diethylstilbestrol — The tight supply position of anisic aldehyde, occasioned by the heavy demand for the material in the manufacture of antihistaminic drugs, was said to have produced a temporary narrowing of stocks of this estrogenic hormone. Anisic aldehyde is a common starting point for diethylstilbestrol. Prices were unchanged, schedules on the USP product ranging from $250 to $320 per kilo in bottles.

Diphenylhydantoin-sodium—Quotations were 25c. per pound lower in last week's market. Current schedules on this USP material call for $3.25 to $3.50 per pound in drums.

Ethylene Dichloride—Offerings were reported in ready availability. Demand was said to be normal. Prices held firm, and nothing in this connection was looked for within the immediate future.

Ethylene Oxide—Buying interest was on the spotty side during the period. This letup in interest was reported to have loosened supplies a little. Prices were unchanged.

Ethyleneglycol — Although antifreeze canning operations for next Winter are about to get into high gear, the general market picture remained essentially unchanged last week, with supply and demand still approximately in balance. Quotations held steady.

Ethyl Ethers—December output was reported by the United States Tariff Commission at 2,264,102 pounds, which compares with 2,332,903 pounds in November.

Histamine Diphosphate—This USP ma-

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terial was $125 lower in last week's market, current schedules calling for $375 per kilo in bottles.

Inositol—The drum price was reduced 10c. per pound last week, putting the new listing at $4.90. The material in tins, however, continued unchanged at $5 per pound.

Mannitol—Consuming interest was reported on the heavy side during the period. Supplies, however, remained plentiful. Prices held firm at 40c. to 43c. per pound for commercial and 85c. per pound for reagent material.

Menthol—In a dull market, natural USP material dropped another 10c. per pound last week. Dealers quoted $9.80 to $9.90 on Brazilian and $9.90 to $10 per pound on Chinese. Synthetic held fast at $7.25 nominal.

Methanol—Carload and tankcar listings of synthetic continued at a range in zone 2 last week, following the recent 1½c. reduction by one maker. Other sellers gave no indication that they intended to go along, at least, for the present. Meanwhile, the product, which was in ample availability, continued to move at a relatively good clip.

Methyl Salicylate—The 2c. advance on spot material, announced earlier by one maker, received tradewise endorsement last week. The new schedule on this USP material, which does not take effect on contract until April 1, calls for 42c. per pound for 500-pound lots and 47c. for 25 to 50 pounds.

Milk Powder—Prices were steady at 10½c. to 10⅝c. per pound for roller process skimmed milk powder and at 12¼c. to 12¾c. for spray process material. Demand was regarded as fair, limited in the main to immediate requirements. CCC support purchases for the period February 24-March 2 totaled 2,196,825 pounds of roller process at 10½c. and 6,134,644 pounds of spray process at 12½c. Government skimmed milk powder purchoses this year to date amount to 52,739,191 pounds, compared with 13,276,080 pounds bought during the corresponding period in 1949.

Paracymene—Stocks were reported in sufficient availability to take care of current demand. Prices were firm at $2.50 to $3 per gallon in drums, f.o.b. works.

Phloroglucinol—CP material, used primarily as a laboratory reagent, and the technical grade, employed as a black developer in direct-process reproduction, were reported in steady demand during the period. The commercial grade, sold as acetate black developer in the dyeing of synthetic textiles such as rayon, was reported to be moving slowly, due largely to the lull in the textile industry. Supplies and production facilities were reported ample for all current and potential needs. Prices, which held firm during the week, are as follows:—CP, $13.75 to $15.75; commercial, $5.50 to $7, and technical, $9.65 to $10.75 per pound. All prices quoted are on a works basis.

Propionic Acid—Quotations on synthetic material were steady last week following reductions of 1c. to 2c. per pound in mid-February. The current drum price calls for 21c. per pound, while tanks command 19c. per pound.

Rutin—In a spotty market, prices declined ½c. per gram last week. Dealers asked 4c. to 5c. per gram for 10-kilo lots, and 4½c. to 5½c. for smaller quantities. Stocks were regarded as plentiful.

Sodium Glutamate — The monobasic material last week was reported to be available in carload quantities. Following are current quotations:—Carload, $1.53, and smaller quantities, $1.54 to $1.56 per pound. All prices quoted are on a delivered basis.

Sodium Salicylate—USP material was uniformly 2c. per pound higher on spot last week, other makers following along behind the recently-announced increase. The new schedule, which does not become effective on contract until April 1, calls for 59c. to 62c. per pound.

Sorbitol—Demand was reported active during the period. However, supplies remained in ready availability. Prices were firm at 30c. to 33c. per pound for crystalline pellets, 38c. to 39c. for powdered material, 21½c. to 24c. for commercial solution and at 15½c. to 17½c. for regular 70 percent solution.

Sulfa Drugs—The United States Tariff Commission reported December production at 291,701 pounds, which compares with 295,552 pounds turned out during November.

Tyrothricin—Prices declined 15c. per gram during the week, dealers asking $1 to $1.10 per gram. Demand was normal. Stocks were adequate.

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Chinese Exports Reported In Commerce Dept. Survey

A recent economic survey of China issued by the New York regional office of the Department of Commerce revealed that total exports from the port of Tientsin during 1949 included the following:—medicinal substances, 4,564 metric tons; menthol crystals, 4,359 tons; salt, 50,096 tons, and egg yolk and albumen, 2,472 tons.

The report also said that the North China Oil & Tallow Company, operated by the Communist government, exported 1,410 tons of shelled and 290 tons of unshelled peanuts in January. The company also arranged for export through Tientsin of 250 tons of tung oil from central China.

In addition, the survey reported that exports from Shanghai during January included tung oil valued at $893,335 (United States currency) and menthol crystals valued at $157,220. However, all January exports from Shanghai were shipped through Tientsin or Tsingtao.

American Cyanamid Publishes Bulletin on Guanidine Data

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has published "The Chemistry of Guanidine" as volume IV in its series "Cyanamid's Nitrogen Chemicals Digest." The new volume covers the chemical and physical properties of the compound, the synthesis of guanidine, methods of analysis for guanidine, toxicity, and potential applications in a number of fields. The booklet is written to call attention to the variety of chemical syntheses which are possible with this intermediate and to the number of industrial uses which have already been found for various guanidine derivatives, according to the company. Copies may be obtained from the advertising department of the industrial chemicals division of the company, at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

Westerfield Pharmacal Elects Three Officers, Four Directors

Westerfield Pharmacal Company, Dayton, Ohio, has elected Robert A. McDonald executive vice-president, Thomas F. Cox, secretary-treasurer, and Cliff Crawford vice-president. The three officers and John S. Zarka were named to the company's board of directors. Mr. McDonald has been associated with the company since 1936. Mr. Cox was formerly secretary, and Mr. Crawford continues as director of sales.

OPD Back Issues Offered

S. Pellerano, consulting chemist and technologist, 1918 Seventy-first street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has issues of OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER dating from July, 1945, to June 6, 1949, which he is offering to anyone who wants them.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in Dec.

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a slight increase in December as compared with November and October. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	Dec. 1949	Nov. 1949	Oct. 1949
Chemical and allied products	$59.78	$59.43	$59.51
Drugs and medicine	57.00	57.43	57.16
Fertilizers	44.83	43.12	43.66
Fibers, synthetic	56.51	56.20	56.63
Industrial inorganic chemicals	64.99	64.76	64.56
Industrial organic chemicals	62.91	62.48	62.20
Paints, pigments and fillers	60.60	60.27	60.90
Petroleum refining	74.72	75.21	76.13
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	61.51	61.76	62.13
Rubber, synthetic	68.35	67.78	68.99
Soap and glycerin	67.77	67.20	68.97
Vegetable, animal oils and fats	50.76	51.24	51.08

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Gets Merrell Research Post

Dr. Raymond C. Pogge has been appointed chief of the Clinical research department of the Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati. In this position, he will direct clinical research and development of new medical drugs. Dr. Pogge was formerly associated with Merck & Co., where he conducted research and evaluation of new therapeutic agents.

Richardson to Receive Borden Award April 10

The $1,000 Borden Award in the chemistry of milk for 1950 will be presented to Prof. George A. Richardson of Oregon State College, on the evening of April 10 during the Philadelphia session of the American Chemical Society's 117th national meeting.

Dr. Richardson, who is professor of dairy husbandry and dairy chemistry at Oregon State, was cited for his outstanding contributions to the knowledge of the physico-chemical properties of milk. He will receive the award, which includes a gold medal at a general assembly of the society in the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia. His award address, on "Some Dynamic Properties of Milk," will be delivered on the morning of April 10 before the society's division of agricultural and food chemistry.

Emerson Drug Elects

Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, Md., has elected John H. Kelly executive vice-president; John F. Brawner and Francis H. McAdoo jr., vice-presidents; M. E. Brennan secretary; Benjamin Boyd treasurer, and James H. Easter assistant treasurer.

Glass Container Shipments Down

The total shipment of narrow-neck glass containers in gross in December was 3,892,644, as compared with 4,371,886 in November, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 1,034,670 in December, against 1,030,514 in November; chemicals, 368,146 in December, against, 529,583 in November, toiletries, 439,421 in December against 473,332 in November.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in gross in December was 2,429,480, as compared with 2,590,869 in November. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 233,038 in December, against 263,975 in November; chemicals, 75,666 in December, against 81,417 in November; toiletries, 116,181 in December against 119,572 in November.

Trade Briefs

Toshiyuki Kobayashi has resigned from the firm of Yokohama Reito Kigyo K. K., Yokohama, Japan.

Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York, has engaged William W. Ward as a research assistant.

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has placed "Pluravit Drops," a new liquid form of its "Pluravit Multiple Vitamin" pellets, on the market.

W. T. Allen, Bodeker Drug Company, Richmond, Va., has been appointed chairman of the committee on trade promotion of the National Wholesale Druggists Association.

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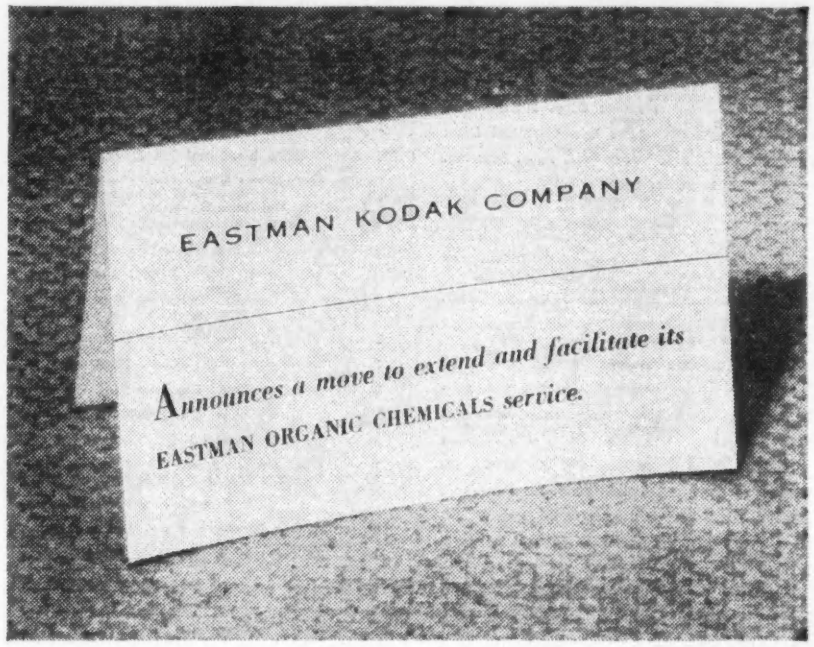

We are pleased to announce a change in the distribution of Eastman Organic Chemicals. All sales and service activities relating to these chemicals are now being handled by Eastman Organic Chemicals Department of Distillation Products Industries, which is now a division of Eastman Kodak Company.

The same high product quality will be maintained and the same people will be in charge of sales and service. It is anticipated that improved service to our customers will result from this change.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

All communications regarding Eastman Organic Chemicals should be addressed as follows:

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ALKYLATE DETERGENT—140 lbs, Lever Bros Co, Parthia, Liverpool
AMMONIUM NITRATE—1 cs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Barrett Division, American Lawyer, Antwerp
PERSULPHATE—40 kgs, F W Berk & Co, American Clipper, London
ANILIN COLORS—12 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Corp, American Producer, Havre
1 cs, Carbic Color & Chemical Corp, American Producer, Havre
20 dms, Gondrand Bros, American Producer, Havre
1 cs, Gondrand Bros, American Producer, Havre
28 dms, Irving Trust Co, Parthia, Liverpool
5 dms, Ciba Co, Parthia, Liverpool
47 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Domfront, Havre
17 dms, Ciba Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
11 dms, Geigy Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
12 bbls, Geigy Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
1 cs, Geigy Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
1 cs, Intra Mar Shipping Corp, Axeldyk, Antwerp
ANISE—150 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Coastal Delegate, Vera Cruz
112 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Peter Maersk, Hong Kong
OIL—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Peter Maersk, Hong Kong
ANNATTO SEED—67 bgs, National City Bank, Paula Dan, Callao
ANTIMONY ORE—661 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandising Corp, Paula Dan, Salaverry
2,321 bgs, Charles Tennant & Sons Co, Santa Cecilia, Antofagasta
ARGOLS—731 bgs, Extavia, Venice
BABASSU KERNELS—1,666 bgs, General Foods Corp, Dunstan, Parnahyba
4,998 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Dunstan, Maranao
7,498 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormactern, Sao Luiz Do Maranao
BARBASCO POWDER—1,200 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Dunstan, Iquitos
ROOT—105 bls, J H Rossbach & Bros, Dunstan, Iquitos
1,725 bls, Dunstan, Iquitos
480 bls, J H Rossbach & Bros, Dunstan, Iquitos
286 bls, E A Goody Co, Dunstan, Iquitos
412 bgs, Westinghouse Electrical Co, Paula Dan, Callao
BEESWAX—31 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Agwiking, Havana
15 bgs, Agwiking, Havana
22 bgs, General Import Dist, Agwiking, Havana
120 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Hav, Lisbon
203 bgs, F W Steadman, Hav, Lisbon
172 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hav, Lisbon
102 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Santa Cecilia, San Antonio
34 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, T J Stevenson, Alexandria
BILE, CONCENTRATED—7 bbls, Intercontinental Industries Inc, Santa Cecilia, Valparaiso
BOLDO LEAVES—26 bls, Max Van Pels Co, Santa Cecilia, Valparaiso
162 bls, S B Penick & Co, Santa Cecilia, Valparaiso
BONE, CRUSHED—1 cs, Ralli Bros Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
FLOUR—2,240 bgs, E J Lang Co, Havorn, Antwerp
GLUE—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Havorn, Antwerp
MEAL—1,103 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, American Producer, Havre
2,205 bgs, Copeland Inc, Axeldyk, Antwerp
672 bgs, Axeldyk, Antwerp
551 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp
BRUCINE—4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, American Scout, Glasgow
CAMPHOR OIL—15 dms, George Lueders & Co, Peter Maersk, Keelung
30 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Peter Maersk, Keelung
POWDER—60 cs, Max Van Pels Co, Peter Maersk, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—690 bgs, M Argueso Co, Coastal Delegate, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Seed Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—16 cs, Karl H Landes, Inc, President Harding, Bombay
CARNAUBA WAX—125 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Dunstan, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Dunstan, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Inc, Dunstan, Parnahyba
250 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Dunstan, Parnahyba
376 bgs, Chase National Bank, Dunstan, Parnahyba
376 bgs, National City Bank, Dunstan, Parnahyba
501 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Dunstan, Parnahyba
750 bgs, S C Johnson Co, Dunstan, Parnahyba
CASHEWNUT LIQUID—106 dms, Jacques Missir Co, President Harding, Bombay
CASSIA—50 bls, Arnhold & Co, Peter Maersk, Hong Kong
100 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Peter Maersk, Hong Kong
200 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Peter Maersk, Hong Kong
CASTORBEANS—5,100 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Dunstan, Pernambuco
1,898 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Dunstan, Fortaleza
297 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Aggersborg, Puerto Plata
223 bgs, Chase National Bank, Aggersborg, Jacmel
1,250 bgs, Marcel Calvet Co, Paula Dan, Bahia
1,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Rio Guayas, Manta
16,934 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Alf Lindeberg, Recife
OIL—610 tons, Dunstan, Pernambuco
CHEMICALS — 80 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Havorn, Antwerp
20 cks, C H Powell Co, Axeldyk, Antwerp
AROMATIC—7 pkgs, Roure-Dupont Co, American Producer, Havre
2 cs, Roure-Dupont Co, American Chief, Havre
CHILLIES—377 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hoegh Silverstar, Massawa
78 bgs, John Holt Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe
41 bgs, Griffith Laboratories Inc, American Merchant, London
CHINA CLAY—896 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Egidia, Avonmouth
CHROME ORE—4,000 tons, Jean Lourenco Marques
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—6 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
CLAY—100 bgs, L A Salomon Co, American Merchant, Hamburg
CRUCIBLES—10 cs, Alexander Saunders, American Clipper, London
CLOVE OIL—44 cks, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
3 cks, U S Rubber Co, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
CLOVE OIL—8 cks, Felton Chemical Co, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
25 cks, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
18 cks, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
LEAF OIL—24 cks, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—1 cs, Schenley Labs, Inc, Westerdam, Rotterdam
COCA LEAVES—120 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Santa Cecilia, Salaverry
COCOA RESIDUE—1,238 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Axeldyk, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—349 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Peter Maersk, Manila
COD LIVERS—297 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Fort Townshend, Halifax
26 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Fort Townshend, St Johns
OIL—165 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Fort Townshend, St Johns
10 bbls, T A Slocum Co, Fort Townshend, St Johns
100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Fort Townshend, St Johns
100 dms, Whitover Labs, Inc, Fort Townshend, St Johns
691 dms, Szenkovits Corp, Fort Townshend, St Johns
100 dms, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Ribeira Grande, Lisbon
COPAL GUM—310 bgs, Parthia, Liverpool
96 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, President Harding, Singapore
35 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, President Harding, Singapore
COPRA CAKE—6,720 bgs, Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Peter Maersk, Manila
CREOSOTE, MEDICINAL—4 cs, E Fougera Co, American Clipper, London
CRESYLIC ACID—156 dms, H A Gogarty & Co, Parthia, Liverpool
1 cs, Kingston Chemical Co, Parthia, Liverpool
1 cs, International Commodities Corp, Parthia, Liverpool
119 dms, American Scout, Glasgow
50 dms, Havorn, Rotterdam
1 cs, Tar Residuals, Inc, American Clipper, London
CUBE ROOT—2,635 bls, Dominion Bank, Dunstan, Iquitos
58 bls, W R Grace & Co, Santa Cecilia, Arica
DAMMAR GUM—192 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Harding, Singapore
DEXTRIN—173 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
DIPHENYLAMINE—2 dms, Algonquin Victory, Rotterdam
DRUGS, CRUDE—400 cs, S B Penick & Co, President Harding, Bombay
1 cs, Alltransport, Inc, Domfront, Havre
ESSENTIAL OILS—5 dms, George Uhe Co, President Harding, Marseilles
1 cs, George Uhe Co, President Harding, Marseilles
1 cs, Givaudan Corp, President Harding, Marseilles
2 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, President Harding, Marseilles
1 cs, Antoine Chiris Co, President Harding Marseilles
14 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, President Harding, Marseilles
1 ck, Heidls, Inc, American Chief, Havre
20 dms, George Lueders & Co, Peter Maersk, Hong Kong
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Peter Maersk, Hong Kong
5 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Peter Maersk, Hong Kong
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Westerdam, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms, Collett, Week & Nibecker, Peter Maersk, Yokohama
2 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Peter Maersk, Yokohama
MEAL—695 bgs, Wilbur Ellis & Co, Paula Dan, Callao
FOUNDERS DUST—21 dms, Foundry Services, Inc, Parthia, Liverpool
FUEL OIL—112,159 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Joshua, Caripito
100,398 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Thalepus, Curacao
104,453 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Imperial Toronto, Caripito
84,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Letizia, Aruba
101,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
170,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Suez, Aruba
101,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Hartford, Aruba
101,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Pan Virginia, Aruba
105,120 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Philadelphia, Caripito
103,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Samuel C Loveland, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao
GELATIN—15 bbls, Colgnet Chemical Co, American Lawyer, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, Polak & Schwarz Co, American Chief, Hamburg
GINGER—2 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Peter Maersk, Hong Kong
15 cs, Amer-Pac. Inc, Peter Maersk, Hong Kong
GINGERINE—3 cs, Orbis Products Corp, American Clipper, London
GLUESTOCK—72 bls, J Gorvers Co, Dunstan, Fortaleza
220 bls, Ben W Seidel Co, Aggersborg, Ciudad Trujillo
241 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Parthia, Liverpool
GLYCERIN, CRUDE SOAPLYE—110 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Peter Maersk, Manila
GRAPHITE—2,700 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
2,550 bgs, Charles Pettinos Co, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
2,550 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
500 bgs, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
HYDROQUINONE—9 dms, P A Hunt Co, Krageholm, Stockholm
ILMENITE SAND—9,500 tons, National Lead Co, Montello, Koilthottam
IRISH MOSS—196 bls, Algin Corp of America, American Producer, Havre
66 bls, S B Penick & Co, American Producer, Havre
IRON ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino Co, Mandeville, Masinloc
JABORANDI LEAVES—97 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Dunstan, Parnahyba
JAMBUL BARK—11 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Jalakanta, Vizagapatam
JUNIPER OIL—30 dms, Extavia, Malaga
KAOLIN—14 kgs, E Fougera Co, American Clipper, London
480 kgs, E Fougera Co, Fort Spokane, London
KARAYA GUM—307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, President Harding, Bombay
188 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Harding, Bombay
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Coastal Delegate, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Cape Cod, Cristobal
3 dms, van Ameringen-Haebler Co, President Harding, Cochin
20 dms, East Asiatic Co, President Harding, Cochin
LIME JUICE—1 cs, Roger Chaudon Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
10 cs, Diamond Ginger Ale Co, American Clipper, London
OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Coastal Delegate, Tampico
LIQUIDAMBAR—1 dm, David Klapisch Co, Cape Cod, Cristobal
LOCUST BEAN GUM—700 bgs, President Harding, Genoa
150 bgs, American Producer, Havre
15 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Exporter, Larnaca
15 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exporter, Larnaca
25 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Exporter, Larnaca
150 bgs, American Merchant, Hamburg
200 bgs, American Lawyer, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—100 cs, Richeis Co, Parthia, Liverpool
MALT—5,199 bgs, Chase National Bank, American Lawyer, Rotterdam
MANGROVE BARK—1,341 bgs, M S Kattenhorn, Cape Cod, Cristobal
1,700 bgs, River Plate Import Export Corp, Cape Cod, Cristobal
MEDICINAL HERBS—10 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Axeldyk, Antwerp
40 bls, Diedolf & Rochford, Axeldyk, Antwerp
8 bls, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp
LEAVES—21 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Havorn, Hamburg
80 bls, Peek & Velsor Inc, Westerdam, Rotterdam
MICA—155 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Mahronda, Calcutta
221 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
449 cs, Cornelis & Suhr Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
825 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Corp, Mahronda, Calcutta
208 cs, Stein Hall & Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
18 cs, H E Botzow Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
58 cs, Cornelis & Suhr Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
392 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
26 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Mahronda, Calcutta
50 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Corp, Mahronda, Calcutta
145 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
18 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
53 cs, Hal Delphin Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
27 cs, Habers Export Agencies, American Merchant, Hamburg
17 cs, American Mica Works, American Merchant, London
9 cs, Eugene Munsell, American Merchant, London
29 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, American Merchant, London
30 cs, Cornelis & Suhr Co, American Merchant, London
49 cs, Globe Shipping Co, American Merchant, London
50 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, American Merchant, London
25 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, American Clipper, London
50 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Jalakanta, Madras
206 cs, Hal Delphin, Jalakanta, Madras
91 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Jalakanta, Madras
100 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Jalakanta, Madras
MUCILIN WAX—1 cs, American Express Co, Parthia, Liverpool
MUSTARD SEED — 200 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, American Merchant, London
320 bgs, Charles Gulden Inc, American Clipper, London
317 bgs, Old Dutch Mustard Co, Fort Spokane, London
MYROBALANS—695 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter Corp, Hoegh Silverstar, Mormungo
NAPHTHALENE—2,710 bgs, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp
484 bgs, M J Corbett & Co, American Scout, Manchester
2,318 bgs, American Union Transports Inc, Axeldyk, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—700 bgs, Barclays Bank, Fort Amherst, Grenada
242 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Fort Amherst, Grenada
1 bg, Diedolf & Rochford, Fort Amherst, Grenada
135 bgs, John Holt & Co, Fort Amherst, Grenada
40 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, President Harding, Singapore
NUX VOMICA—135 bgs, American Merchant, London
OLIBANUM GUM—201 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Hoegh Silverstar, Massawa
67 bgs, Max Van Pels, Hoegh Silverstar, Massawa
67 bgs, Tragacanth Import Co, Hoegh Silverstar, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—32 dms, Alonia Corp, Extavia, Malaga
176 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Extavia, Seville
83 dms, Trade Bank & Trust Co, Extavia, Seville
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Expeditor, Seville
26 dms, Antonio Corrao Corp, President Harding, Genoa
OPIUM—125 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, T J Stevenson, Istanbul
PAPAIN—16 cs, Charles L Huisking & Co, Mahronda, Colombo
283 cs, American Ferment Co, Mandeville, Colombo
56 cs, Norwalk Mills Co, Mandeville, Colombo
40 cs, R Del Castillo, President Harding, Colombo
PAPRIKA—140 bgs, W E Martin Co, Extavia, Rijeka
278 bgs, Biddle & Sawyer Co, Extavia, Rijeka
40 cs, Extavia, Alicante
800 bgs, J Weinstein Co, Extavia, Alicante
300 bgs, Jose Navarre, Extavia, Alicante
300 bgs, Avery F Payne, Extavia, Alicante
200 bgs, A A Sayia Co, Extavia, Alicante
300 bgs, M A Porazzi, Extavia, Alicante
1,025 bgs, Extavia, Alicante
25 bgs, J M Rodriguez, Santa Cecilia, Valparaiso
PATCHOULI OIL—4 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mandeville, Singapore
50 bls, E Miltenberg Co, President Harding, Singapore
PEAT DUST—650 bls, American Scout, Glasgow
MOSS—860 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Flying Enterprise, Bremen
2,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Algonquin Victory, Bremen
240 bls, J E Bernard & Co, Algonquin Victory, Bremen
3,045 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Havorn, Bremen
455 bls, J E Bernard & Co, Havorn, Bremen
3 bls, Lewis International Corp, Havorn, Bremen
2 pkgs, Alfa International Corp, Havorn, Bremen
500 bls, H S Dorf & Co, Egidia, Glasgow
PEPPER, BLACK — 100 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Mahronda, Colombo
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Mandeville, Singapore
84 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mandeville, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—300 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, President Harding, Cochin
200 bgs, Superintendence Co, President Harding, Cochin
80 bgs, R T French & Co, President Harding, Cochin
80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, President Harding, Cochin
RED—200 bgs, Exporter, Iskenderun
92 bgs, Sagen Co, Exporter, Iskenderun
WHITE—70 bgs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Mandeville, Singapore
56 bgs, Meer Corp, Mandeville, Singapore
70 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Mandeville, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—164 dms, Imex Corp, Mormactern, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,689 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
124,733 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mobilfuel, Puerto La Cruz
118,223 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Linden, Puerto La Cruz
109,555 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
180,150 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Montevideo, Cartagena
121,733 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
135,833 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Robert C Tuttle, Puerto La Cruz
73,449 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Frontenac, Amuay
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—448 bgs, Parthia, Liverpool
PIMENTO—200 bgs, Charles T Wilson Co, American Merchant, London
POLLOCKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Peter Maersk, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—788 bgs, Chase National Bank, Havorn, Hamburg
300 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Sokol & Co, Havorn, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Seed Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
POTASH—100 cs, Bergstrom Trading Corp, Krageholm, Gothenburg
SALTS—25 cks, A Geismar Co, American Clipper, London
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—56 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Havorn, Rotterdam
CHLORATE—100 cyls, C Hardy, Inc, Domfront, Havre
DICHROMATE—84 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
METABISULPHITE—30 dms, F H Taussig Co, American Producer, Havre
25 kgs, Parthia, Liverpool
PERMANGANATE—59 dms, Algonquin Victory, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—50 bgs, B Westergaard Co, Havorn, Rotterdam
PYRIDIN—93 cks, Biddle, Sawyer Co, Havorn, Rotterdam
RESIDUE—1 cs, Imperial Chemical Co, American Scout, Liverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,033 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mormactern, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—132 flasks, Chase National Bank, Coastal Delegate, Tampico
58 flasks, Chase National Bank, Coastal Delegate, Vera Cruz
300 flasks, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Extavia, Rijeka
2,000 flasks, Chase National Bank, Extavia, Cadiz
RED PHLOX TONER—5 cks, Pleuss Stauffer, North American Co, Algonquin Victory, Antwerp
ROSEWOOD OIL—6 dms, National City Bank, Dunstan, Manaos
7 dms, Dunstan, Manaos
SAFROL—10 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Peter Maersk, Keelung
SAGE LEAVES—210 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Exporter, Larnaca
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, President Harding, Bombay
SANTONIN TABLETS—4 cs, Biddle, Sawyer Co, Havorn, Antwerp
SAPONIN—34 cs, Banco De Chile, Santa Cecilia, Valparaiso
SEAL OIL—155 dms, Szenkovits Corp, Fort Townshend, St Johns
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, Ralli Bro, Ltd, Mahronda, Calcutta
400 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
250 bgs, P N Rowe Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
SESAMESEED—2,000 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Inc, Cape Cod, Cristobal
225 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Cape Cod, Cristobal
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cape Cod, Cristobal
SHARK LIVERS—4 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Santa Cecilia, Puna
50 dms, Alltransport, Inc, Peter Maersk, Yokohama
10 dms, Collett, Week & Nibecker, Peter Maersk, Yokohama
20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Peter Maesrk, Yokohama
13 dms, Frazar & Co, Robin Tuxford, Capetown
SHELLAC—55 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros Co, American Chief, Hamburg
50 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
100 bgs, Alfred Kramer & Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
233 bgs, Suhr & Budelman Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
370 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
75 bgs, P N Rowe, Mahronda, Calcutta
10 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Havorn, Hamburg
5 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Havorn, Hamburg
15 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, American Merchant, Hamburg
SILVER SULPHIDES—100 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Santa Cecilia, Antofagasta
SOAP BARK—154 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Santa Cecilia, San Antonio
184 bls, S B Penick & Co, Santa Cecilia, San Antonio
SODIUM ARSENATE—1 cs, Harry Dixon & Sons Co, American Scout, Glasgow
CYANIDE—1,000 dms, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Axeldyk, Rotterdam
DICHROMATE—303 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
SOYBEAN RESIDUE—14,912 lbs, Frazar & Co, Peter Maersk, Yokohama
SPERM OIL—5,394 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Andrew Humphreys, Rotterdam
300 tons, Swift & Co, Andrew Humphreys, Rotterdam
SPERMACETI WAX — 100 ctns, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Egidia, Glasgow
SULPHADIAZINE—1 cs, American Roland Corp, President Harding, Genoa
SUMAC LEAVES—100 bls, Bank of New York & Fifth Avenue, Exporter, Palermo
TALC—500 bgs, Charles B Chrystal Co, President Harding, Marseilles
250 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, President Harding, Marseilles
TAPIOCA FLOUR—13,600 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Aggersborg, Puerto Plata
358 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
1,284 bgs, Balfour Guthrie Co, Mandeville, Batavia

THYME LEAVES—200 bgs, Extavia, Alicante
38 bls, Karl H Landes, Inc, President Harding, Marseilles
TITANIUM ALUMINUM ALLOY—80 dms, Parthia, Liverpool
TURMERIC—55 bgs, Dalton Cooper Co, Hoegh Silverstar, Bombay
UMBER, POWDERED—200 bgs, Chase National Bank, Exporter, Larnaca
UREA—3,571 bgs, Industrial Imperial Chemical Ltd, Parthia, Liverpool
4,000 bgs, United Sterling Corp, Westerdam, Rotterdam
UVA URSI LEAVES—66 bgs, Extavia, Alicante
VANILLA BEANS—226 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Robin Tuxford, Antalaha
215 cs, National City Bank, Robin Tuxford, Antalaha
252 cs, J Manheimer Co, Robin Tuxford, Antalaha
461 cs, Irving Trust Co, Robin Tuxford, Antalaha
119 cs, Irving Trust Co, Robin Tuxford, Antalaha
221 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Robin Tuxford, Antalaha
20 cs, Chase National Bank, Robin Tuxford, Majunga
396 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Robin Tuxford, Majunga
49 cs, L A Champon & Co, Robin Tuxford, Majunga
79 cs, McCormick & Co, Coastal Delegate, Vera Cruz
30 cs, Gillespie & Co, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
288 cs, Chase National Bank, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
24 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
307 cs, Robin Tuxford, Tamatave
39 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mahronda, Port Said
141 cs, George Uhe Co, President Harding, Marseilles
16 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, President Harding, Marseilles
VETIVER OIL — 1 dm, Polak & Schwartz Co, Mahronda, Port Said
WATTLE BARK—600 bgs, Bank of New York, Robin Tuxford, Mossel Bay
261 bgs, John Holt & Co, Robin Tuxford, Mossel Bay
WHITE LEAD—40 kgs, Parthia, Belfast
WOOL GREASE—54 bbls, H D Sheldon Co, Havorn, Bremen
220 dms, N I Malmstrom & Co, American Scout, Manchester
14 dms, Globe Shipping Co, American Scout, Liverpool
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 ck, Ungerer & Co, American Chief, Havre
ZINC OXIDE—60 pkgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Havorn, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, Parthia, Liverpool
POWDER—76 dms, F W Berk & Co, American Merchant, London
64 dms, F W Berk & Co, American Clipper, London

Baltimore

BONES—197 tons, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Alphacca, Buenos Aires
CRUSHED—4,162 lbs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alf Lindeberg, Buenos Aires
FLOUR—1,200 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Axeldyk, Rotterdam
MEAL—2,200 bgs, Bradley & Baker, American Chief, Hamburg
2,000 bgs, E J Lang & Co, Axeldyk, Rotterdam
1,045 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Alphacca, Buenos Aires
1,120 bgs, Elbert & Co, Alphacca, Rosario
CHROME ORE—13,512,274 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Robin Tuxford, Lourenco Marques
6,018 tons, Jean, Lourenco Marques
COCONUT OIL—550 tons, Lever Bros Co, Dona Aniceta, Cebu
MANGANESE ORE—2,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Mahronda, Vizagapatam
PEATMOSS—765 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Flying Enterprise, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Alf Lindeberg, Buenos Aires
SODIUM NITRATE—6,613,800 lbs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Co, Paula Dan, Tocopilla
TARA PODS—724 bgs, First National Bank of Baltimore, Paula Dan, Callao
UMBER, BURNT — 495 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Exporter, Larnaca
WATTLE BARK—1,070 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Robin Tuxford, Durban

Boston

ANTIMONY REGULUS—4 cks, Charles Gitlan & Co, Axeldyk, Antwerp
BONES—2,086 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Co, Alphacca, Montevideo
CAMPHOR, POWDER—50 cs, Mee Yar Trading Co, Peter Maersk, Keelung
COCONUT OIL—283 tons, Lever Bros Co, Dona Aniceta, Cebu
GLUE—50 bgs, Parthia, Liverpool
MICA—67 cs, Hal Delphin, American Merchant, London
48 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, American Merchant, London
PEATMOSS—1,632 pkgs, C Gastmeyer Co, Axeldyk, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—20 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, American Merchant, Hamburg

Camden

KIESERITE—453 tons, F W Berk & Co, American Merchant, Bremen

Los Angeles

IRON OXIDE, RED—200 bbls, Commercial Commodities Corp, President Harding, Cadiz
KARAYA GUM—80 bgs, Meer Corp, President Harding, Bombay
VANILLA BEANS—82 cs, Maurice Carasso Co, President Harding, Marseilles

Norfolk

BONE FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Charles Page Co, Axeldyk, Rotterdam
COCOA SHELL FERTILIZER—2,667 bgs, Hollingshursh & Co, American Clipper, London
FERTILIZER—2,125 bgs, J C Jett Co, American Scout, Manchester
LEATHER SCRAP, FERTILIZER—763 bgs, Weaver Tankage Corp, American Clipper, London
MICA—2 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Mahronda, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—875 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Flying Enterprise, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—520 bgs, Imex Corp, Alphacca, Buenos Aires
WATTLE BARK—1,485 bls, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Robin Tuxford, Durban
1,076 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Robin Tuxford, Durban

Philadelphia

ALMOND MEAL—10 kgs, Aero Seas Shipping Corp, American Harvester, London
ALUMINUM SCRAP—419 pcs, H J Vander Rijn, Inc, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
356 bdls, H J Vander Rijn, Inc, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
16,673 ingots, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
BAG BLUE—598 bxs, Carson M Simon & Co, Hoyanger, Antwerp
BRASS SCRAP—36 dms, Amsteldyk, Antwerp
CANARYSEED—100 tons, H S Cramer & Co, T J Stevenson, Istanbul
25 tons, Philadelphia Seed Co, T J Stevenson, Istanbul
192 bgs, Philadelphia Seed Co, Pioneer Glen, Brisbane
CHEMICALS—1 dm, Rohm & Haas Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
CLAY—200 bgs, Solomon & Bros Co, American Merchant, Hamburg
CRESYLIC ACID—121 dms, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—226 tons, Allen Forwarding Co, American Merchant, Bremen
FISHMEAL—1,104 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson Inc, Hoyanger, Antwerp
1,500 bgs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
GREASE—5 dms, R A Nicol & Co, Hoyanger, Antwerp
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,007 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
HEMPSEED—278 bgs, Hellenic Star, Istanbul
LEAD—18,436 ingots, American Smelting & Refining Co, Coastal Delegate, Vera Cruz
9,499 ingots, American Smelting & Refining Co, Bokefors, Vera Cruz
MOLASSES—925,136 gls, Cuba Sugar Institute, Carrabulle, Matanzas
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 202,960 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Jahra, Puerto La Cruz
26,196 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Coro, Mena Al Ahmadi
24,736 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Kuwait, Mena Al Ahmadi
202,575 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, San Tome, Puerto La Cruz
112,355 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Buena Vista, Las Piedras
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,642 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Bowrio, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—55 kgs, Standard Ultramarine Blue Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
VERMICULITE—300,320 lbs, Bank of Manhattan Co, African Enterprise, Lourenco Marques
WASHING BLUE—150 cs, Atlantis Sales Corp, American Merchant, London
WATTLE BARK—1,100 bls, Bank of New York & Fifth Ave, African Enterprise, Durban
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner Co, Amsteldyk, Antwerp

San Francisco

CASEIN—200 bgs, The Borden Co, Falkanger, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—60 bls, Wah Young Co, Sunnyville, Hong Kong
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, B C Ireland Inc, American Mail, Colombo
50 bls, Battat Import Co, Steel Rover, Colombo
COPAL GUM—163 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Sunnyville, Tandjong Priok
186 bkts, Henry W Peabody & Co, Sunnyville, Tandjong Priok
265 bkts, D Hecht Co, Sunnyville, Tandjong Priok
COPRA—730 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Serampore, Cebu
750 tons, Cargill Inc, Serampore, Cebu
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Sunnyville, Iloilo
300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Sunnyville, Iloilo
200 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Sunnyville, Zamboanga
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manoeran, Quinabigan
FISHMEAL—500 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Pacific Bear, Taku Bar
GALLNUTS—504 bgs, Mallickrodt Chemical Works, Lexa Maersk, Hong Kong
MACE—19 cs, Catz American Co, Sunnyville, Tandjong Priok
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—40 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard Inc, Pacific Bear, Taku Bar
100 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Pacific Bear, Taku Bar
25 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Pacific Bear, Taku Bar
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Santa Adela, Valparaiso
SAGO FLOUR—111 bgs, Starch Products Inc, American Mail, Singapore
SODIUM NITRATE—1,518 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Santa Adela, Tocopilla
SUNFLOWER MEAL—24,512 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Santa Adela, Valparaiso
TANKAGE—1,049 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Falkanger, Buenos Aires
TUNG OIL—5,774 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Pacific Bear, Taku Bar
1,719 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, New York Branch, Pacific Bear, Taku Bar
672 dms, Vongher Low China Corp, Pacific Bear, Taku Bar
311 dms, D Hecht & Co, Pacific Bear, Taku Bar

U.S. Revenue Returns Decreased in January

Collections of internal revenue in the United States during January totaled $2,354,578,404.89, as compared with $2,552,583,463.81 in the corresponding month of last year, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	January	
	1950	1949
Coconut and other vegetable oils processed	$1,444,960.20	$2,062,180.62
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	89,782,017.38	84,909,296.82
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	8,793,980.44	8,249,456.25
Gasoline	42,347,299.51	28,772,439.03
Lubricating oils	4,848,993.53	7,988,018.91
Matches	777,515.69	523,041.53
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	43,994.54	39,260.98
Oleomargarin, including special taxes	2,901,825.70	1,589,427.28
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax	25,469.17	418,930.03
Sugar	4,584,895.54	2,953,856.52
Toilet preparations, excise tax	9,836,052.43	9,648,063.26
Transportation of oil by pipeline	1,287,268.45	1,103,871.81

Trade Briefs

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, was recently host to a group of officials of Menley & James, Ltd., British manufacturing distributor of its products, who studied Smith, Kline & French production techniques.

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, has commenced marketing "Elixir Syndrox Hydrochloride," containing 20 milligrams methamphetamine hydrochloride per fluid ounce. The new dosage form has been accepted by the council on pharmacy of the American Medical Association, according to the producer.

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MANUFACTURERS' DISTRIBUTORS
Camphor U.S.P. Du Pont
Menthol Crystals U.S.P.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide U.S.P.
Atropine Sulfate
Sulfur Precipitated U.S.P.

NAPHTHALENE
COPPER SULFATE-HAARLEM OIL
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
SUGAR of MILK U.S.P.
PAPAIN-SAFFRON SPANISH

Insecticides, Coal Tar Disinfectants
Beeswax U.S.P., Spermaceti U.S.P., Bismuth Salts, Iodides, Cocoa Butter U.S.P.
Witch Hazel, Paradichlorbenzene, etc.

CHEMICALS
Pharmaceutical-Industrial
DRUGS·OILS
VITAMINS
IMPORT & EXPORT MERCHANTS
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United Kingdom Exports During 1949 Reported

Exports of British-manufactured chemicals and related products from the United Kingdom during 1949 were valued at £89,090,000, compared to £83,580,000 in the previous year, according to a recent report.

The main destinations of British chemical exports during 1949, as compared with 1948, were as follows:—

	1949	1948
Argentina	£2,490,000	£3,650,000
Australia	4,780,000	5,140,000
Brazil	2,770,000	1,640,000
British East Africa	1,270,000	1,350,000
British West Africa	2,780,000	2,400,000
Canada	1,810,000	1,650,000
Denmark	1,920,000	1,930,000
Egypt	2,620,000	3,060,000
France	1,850,000	2,610,000
Holland	2,670,000	2,250,000
Hong Kong	2,440,000	1,460,000
India and Pakistan	12,720,000	10,590,000
Iran	2,140,000	2,130,000
Irish Republic	3,150,000	3,150,000
Italy	1,190,000	540,000
Malaya	2,780,000	2,380,000
New Zealand	2,190,000	1,870,000
South Africa	4,390,000	3,860,000
Sweden	2,690,000	3,340,000
Turkey	950,000	1,170,000
United States	1,930,000	2,610,000

Details of the imports of chemicals, drugs and related materials in 1949, as compared with 1948, have also been reported. However, the detailed figures include many items not included in class III 0 of the Official Accounts (chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors), and therefore not included in valuations given above. The detailed data are as follows:—

General Chemicals

		1949	1948
Acid, formic	cwt.	35,588	30,130
Salicylic	lb.	2,144,325	2,369,930
Other	val.	£1,099,135	£913,641
Aluminum compounds, unspecified	ton.	11,674	4,712
Oxide	ton.	4,086	3,841
Sulphate	ton.	33,185	34,697
Ammonium compounds, except sulphate and nitrate	ton.	17,554	17,462
Bleaching materials, unspecified	cwt.	114,438	114,148
Powder	cwt.	319,297	423,519
Caustic soda	cwt.	2,287,417	2,225,404
Copper sulphate	ton.	28,267	24,524
Cream of tartar	cwt.	5,061	3,798
Disinfectants, insecticides, weedkillers and sheep dips	cwt.	524,398	679,952
Gases, compressed	val.	£271,966	£211,850
General chemicals, unspecified	val.	£11,727,506	£10,647,074
Lead acetate and oxides	cwt.	70,606	119,564
Tetraethyl	gal.	1,360,817	1,346,738
Magnesium compounds	ton.	8,577	9,947
Nickel salts	cwt.	56,406	60,084
Potassium compounds	cwt.	65,540	100,867
Salt	ton.	215,826	202,509
Sodium carbonate and bicarbonate	cwt.	3,430,569	4,479,833
Compounds, unspecified	cwt.	921,428	955,969
Silicate	cwt.	302,571	208,496
Sulphate, including saltcake	cwt.	667,756	398,677
Tin oxide	cwt.	5,351	7,652

Drugs, Medicines, and Medicinals

Acetylsalicylic acid	lb.	1,663,030	1,220,237
Drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations, unspecified	val.	£12,938,867	£10,241,250
Insulin	val.	£428,569	£385,819
Ointments and liniments	cwt.	40,988	34,362
Penicillin	mega units.	7,576,394	4,315,563
Proprietary medicines	val.	£4,984,619	£3,111,773
Quinine and salts	oz.	2,213,784	1,811,636

Coaltar Crudes and Distillates

Coaltar	ton.	88,032	160,485
Coaltar pitch	ton.	241,266	232,196
Creosote oil	gal.	24,573,519	26,666,256
Cresylic acid	gal.	1,445,464	2,563,470
Other heavy tar oils	gal.	803,652	693,182
Other tar products	val.	£526,042	£575,953

Fertilizer Products

Ammonium nitrate	ton.	67,612	97,075
Sulphate	ton.	262,144	221,044
Other manufactured fertilizers	ton.	24,730	39,136

Pigments, Paints and Dyes

Artificial dyestuffs	cwt.	227,738	219,999
Bituminous paints	cwt.	109,129	72,529
Ceramic colors and enamels	cwt.	20,384	23,833
Color lakes	cwt.	29,801	28,853
Distempers and waterpaints	cwt.	105,198	119,198
Dry pigments, unspecified	cwt.	690,744	527,545
Earth colors, except black	cwt.	153,292	176,852
Lead and zinc oxides in paste	cwt.	29,695	38,996
Lithopone	cwt.	101,255	91,762
Metallic pigments, except aluminum	cwt.	7,722	28,509
Painters materials, unspecified	cwt.	77,524	62,374
Paste paints, unspecified	cwt.	103,768	100,584
Printers' inks	cwt.	79,244	76,870
Prussian and other blues	cwt.	38,123	43,751
Ready mixed paints and enamels	cwt.	483,951	587,152
Ships' bottom compositions	cwt.	46,614	61,226
Unpigmented varnish and lacquer	gal.	776,826	735,967
Zinc oxide	ton.	12,681	14,174

Miscellaneous Products

Dentifrices	lb.	3,562,863	2,365,802
Essential oils, natural	lb.	452,464	399,108
Floor and furniture polish	cwt.	20,524	20,597
Gelatin (technical), glue and size	cwt.	58,210	69,478
Laundry blue	cwt.	60,805	48,754
Leather polish and dressing	cwt.	67,079	55,957
Molding powders	cwt.	115,722	158,894
Paraffin wax	cwt.	33,068	53,093
Plastic sheet, rod, tube, film and foil	cwt.	82,471	66,199
Polishes, unspecified	cwt.	56,481	55,335
Saccharin	oz.	4,176,081	3,485,849
Soap, hard	cwt.	540,572	381,084
Toilet	cwt.	202,010	116,241
Other	cwt.	119,006	62,318
Synthetic resins	cwt.	216,279	160,224
Tanning extracts	cwt.	116,337	86,705
Toilet paste, powder, cream and lipstick	lb.	8,507,542	5,788,388
Writing ink	gal.	267,823	272,394

Squibb, Hoffmann-LaRoche Award Grants to Illinois U.

The University of Illinois College of Medicine has been awarded research grants of $4,833.33 by E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, and $1,830 by Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J. The Squibb funds will be used to supplement a current grant of $4,000 in support of an investigation of striated muscle relaxants, being conducted by Dr. Klaus R. Unna. The Hoffmann-LaRoche grant will be used in support of a study on the effect of a new analgesic drug on kidney function, being conducted under the direction of Dr. Carl C. Pfeiffer.

Armstrong Shifts Sales Staff

The glass and closure division of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., has appointed A. J. Grimaldi a salesman in its New York district office, specializing in drug sundries. In addition, the division has transferred P. W. Triplett from its Detroit district office to Atlanta, and P. C. Lufburrow from the Cleveland district office to Detroit.

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CCC Gets More Funds In Senate, House Bills

Both the senate and the house committees last week favorably reported separate bills adding another $2,000,000,000 to the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to cover its price supporting operations this year. The bills now go to the floors of the senate and house for passage.

The bill reported by the house banking committee followed the recommendations of the administration. It came out of committee simply providing for lifting the ceiling on the lending operations of the agency to $6,750,000,000 without making any changes in the corporation's operations.

Two important amendments were written into the senate version of the legislation, however, by the senate agricultural committee. Both amendments will be strongly opposed by the administration.

One was an amendment by Senator Edward J. Thye, of Minnesota, which will compel the CCC to employ the services of dealers and other private trade facilities in its buying, selling and handling operations. The amendment had been strongly urged by the grain trade.

The other amendment is one by Senator Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington, completely revising section 22 of the agricultural act of 1933 to give the Secretary of Agriculture broad powers to curb imports of foreign agricultural products which are threatening price support programs.

Upon a finding by the secretary that imports would "tend to render ineffective" or "materially interfere with a domestic price support program," the President could impose special import fees upwards of 50 percent of the wholesale price or import quotas on such products.

No reciprocal trade agreement could be entered into, renewed or extended beyond its present permissable termination date if it was in contravension of the amendment.

Ox Bile Rules Eased

The Food and Drug Administration and the bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture have agreed to allow the release of ox bile from condemned livers of slaughtered animals for use in the manufacture of certain drugs under certain conditions, it was announced by the Federal Security Agency last week.

It was stated that the conclusion had been reached after careful investigation that no hazard to public health will be involved in the release of such ox bile after the addition to it of sufficient sodium hydroxide to give the mixture a sodium hydroxide content of not less than 5 percent, the mixture then being allowed to stand at least twenty-four hours.

The FSA said that it will not regard as in violation of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act such alkalized and aged ox bile if labeled "Ox Bile and Sodium Hydroxide (or Ox Bile and Sodium Hydroxide Solution). Sodium hydroxide not less than 5 percent by weight. For manufacturing use only," together with a statement of the quantity of contents in the container (for example, fifty gallons) and the name and address of the manufacturer, packer or shipper.

Synthetic Rubber Rules For Tire Use Discontinued

Controls requiring the use of synthetic rubber in the manufacture of small size "camelback"—a material used for retreading tire carcasses—were removed by the Department of Commerce last week. The action completes the decontrol of all "camelback" so that producers and consumers of this material are no longer under government regulation in their use of new rubber.

Alcoa Appoints Schmeltz Patent Department Head

A. H. Schmeltz has been named manager of Aluminum Company of America's newly-established patent department. Alcoa's patent activities were formerly a part of the company's research laboratory organization. Under the new arrangement, the patent department will report directly to the general management of the company, thus providing broader patent service to all divisions. Mr. Schmeltz has spent his entire professional career with Alcoa, having joined the company in 1929.

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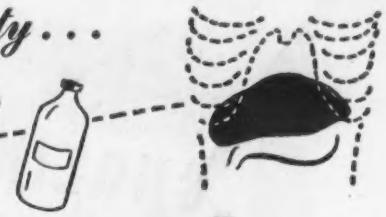

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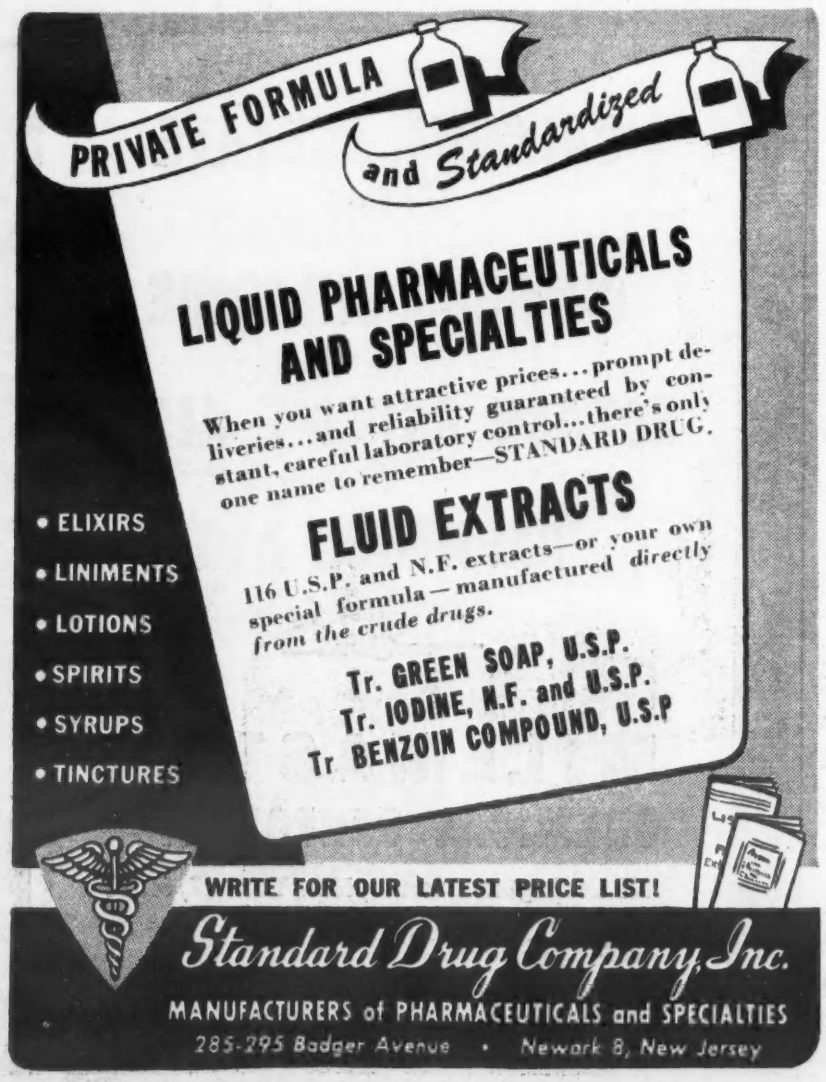
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Antitrust Law Violation Penalties Increase Approved

The Walter bill (H.R. 5579) providing for an increase from $5,000 to $50,000 in penalties for violation of the antitrust laws was approved last week by the monopoly investigating committee of the house. The bill now goes to the full judiciary committee for consideration and report to the house for passage.

Endorsed by both the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice, the bill would increase the maximum fines to $50,000 under each of the three antitrust laws, the Sherman act, administered by the Department of Justice and the Clayton and Robinson-Patman acts, administered by the Federal Trade Commission.

The existing additional penalty of one year imprisonment for antitrust law violations is not proposed to be changed under the bill. This section of the law has never been invoked, anyway.

DCAT Told Industry's

—Continued from page 4

once having undertaken the task, you will give it your best effort.

"The Health Information Foundation was announced publicly on February 7, just about a month ago. It was organized in response to a realization on the part of the pharmaceutical, drug, medical-chemical, optical and similar industries that the public was increasingly concerned about matters of health and that it was making two principal demands:—

"First, that health facilities be available to all the people.

"Second, that protection be provided against the financial hardships of sickness and accident.

"Recognizing this public concern and the opportunity it opened to them to perform a service of citizenship, these allied industries felt that they were in the best position of any industry to assist the public in its search for assurance that no one would be deprived of good health facilities for lack of the ready money to pay for them. These industries have played an important part in the development of the country's health resources. Health is their business. As they have developed mass distribution of their products, they want mass distribution of all health facilities.

Decision of Organizing Committee

"Between the time the foundation was conceived as an idea and the time it was announced to the public, a good deal of study was given to its functions. The organizing committee of the foundation came to the conclusion that, in so complex a field as health, it could best be of service in the gathering and distribution of information which could serve as a guide to the people in their search for better health. Surely, no country possesses more information about health. In fact, I understand that some agencies are embarrassed by riches in the way of information.

"They are months and even years behind in the collating of the facts which can give us a clear picture of our country's basic health facilities. This is no fault of these agencies. We have been through a war, during which many normal activities were shunted aside to make way for the bigger job, and during that war we made amazing discoveries which have added enormously to the sum total of medical progress. Our prosperity has been so sudden that we have fallen a little behind in our bookkeeping.

"But these gaps are being closed and meanwhile the foundation can be of service in selecting the most important and most pressing fields of information in which to work. Certainly at this stage of its development it does not intend to begin with original research in this field. Rather it feels that its most important immediate task is a survey of that health data which is readily available so that it can quickly prepare an accurate picture of the nation's basic health facilities. These would include the number and distribution of doctors, hospitals, nurses, diagnostic aids and the like. Once that picture comes into focus the foundation will be in a position to initiate action for specific projects which will fill in the bare spots.

Marginal Areas Study

"It would seem that some of the bare spots can be found rather quickly. We know that there are 'marginal' areas in our country where health facilities are by no means all they should be, although I would question whether they are as bad as they have been painted and I would assume that conditions in these areas are better than in comparable areas of other countries. But the foundation is not interested in assumptions. It will seek the facts. It will therefore make some special studies of marginal areas—among low income groups, rural areas and the white collar group. One of its purposes will be to inspire such studies by foundations which are equipped to make them expeditiously or by universities.

"With respect to these marginal areas, I am not at all sure that we are sufficiently aware of how fortunate our country is because of the fact that our problems are, for the most part, uncomplicated by factors which exist in other parts of the world. Part of my naval service was spent in Brazil, where yellow fever is an ever-present danger.

"Many years ago, the Brazilians had brought yellow fever under control but vigilance is never relaxed. In Rio de Janeiro, the fever-bearing mosquito was so unusual that we did not need screens on our windows. Mosquitoes were seldom seen because of preventive measures undertaken to destroy the threat of infection at its source. Your premises were inspected twice a week and all stagnant water drained or covered with oil. You could not have a pond in your backyard unless it contained fish, because fish eat the larvae of the mosquito. And, as a result of these and other measures, mosquitoes were much rarer than they are in many parts of the United States.

Bikini Project Problems

"We ran into much the same problem during preparations for the atomic bomb tests at Bikini. Prior to arrival of the forces which were to rig the target ships and explode the bombs it was necessary to guard against the danger of fever and this was done by spraying the islands with DDT from airplanes. It killed not only disease-bearing flies but other insects and this was a great disappointment to some of our scientists, who had wanted to study this insect life. But I can assure you that it was a very popular arrangement with our Sea Bees, who wore khaki shorts while building camera towers and other structures. They were not too much interested in what happens to an insect when he is exposed to atomic radiation.

"There is one further project of the foundation which I believe may prove to be its most useful undertaking. In this country we live in communities which overlap one another. Though you may work in the metropolis of New York, it is quite possible that you live in a small Connecticut village and commute between the two by train or car. Most Americans are commuters in one respect or another. The farmer has to go to market to sell his goods and his wife likes to take a trip to town to buy herself a new dress. And in our search for health we cross state lines, county lines, city lines. Instead of living in cities we live in market areas.

Pilot Studies Planned

"With this idea in mind it is very difficult to look at a state, count its doctors, hospitals, nurses and the like and say this state has good health facilities except that there are not very many hospitals in the Adirondacks. There are very few people in the Adirondacks. It is necessary to consider the problems of health facilities in relation to living areas rather than areas which have arbitrary political boundaries not too clearly identified with living habits.

"The foundation, therefore, plans to conduct a few pilot studies of community health facilities. It would take a typical American community—one with an urban, suburban and rural population—all of whose residents would be bound together by the fact that their lives center around a common area, and initiate a study of that community's health facilities. In a study of this nature it would be desirable to enlist the aid of lay groups—such as the PTA, Rotary, women's clubs and the like—to work with the guidance and help of professional people—physicians, pharmacists, hospital superintendents, and Red Cross.

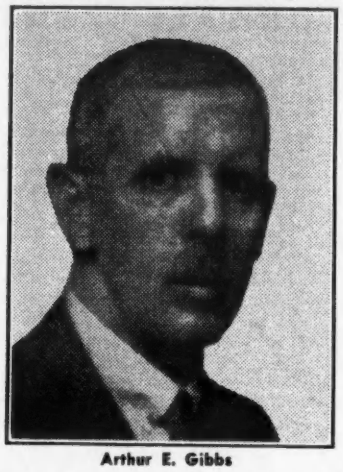
"Out of such a study we would hope to develop a pattern of community health standards which any American community could adapt to its own situation. On the basis of such a study it should be possible for a community to take action to cure its own ills. Several such studies would be needed in order to find a master pattern. In a relatively short time it should be possible to determine what the typical American community needs in the way of basic health facilities and, profiting by the experience of communities which have solved their health problems, develop methods of meeting community health needs.

It seems to me that, just as Americans have been able to improve their educational standards by developing lay interest in education through such institutions as the Parent-Teachers Association, they can improve their health standards by developing lay interest in health facilities. Those who are professionally concerned with health need to know the wants of the community they serve just as much as the layman needs to know how to obtain the facilities he requires."

Obituaries

Arthur E. Gibbs

Arthur E. Gibbs, inventor of the Gibbs cell for the electrolytic production of chlorine, caustic soda and hydrogen, and the first director of research for the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, died March 2 in Summerville, S. C. He was seventy-four years old.



Arthur E. Gibbs

Mr. Gibbs was serving as advisory technical director of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company when he retired in 1945. He had joined the company in 1903 at its plant in Wyandotte, Mich., where he invented and developed the Gibbs cell, which was completed and commercially introduced in 1904.

Following the development of the cell, Mr. Gibbs was chosen as the company's first director of research and organized its first separate research and development department at the Wyandotte plant in 1908. In 1912 the director and his staff were moved to the Greenwich plant, near Philadelphia. In 1915 he moved to the general offices of the company as manager of research and development, and remained in that post until 1930, when he became advisory technical director.

Dr. Horace W. Gillett

Dr. Horace W. Gillett, metallurgist, who was a former director of the Battelle Memorial Institute, died March 3 near Nicholasville, Ky. He was sixty-six years old. Dr. Gillett was the first director of the Battelle Memorial Institute, serving from 1929 to 1934, and was technical consultant to the organization at the time of his death.

Mrs. Helen H. Moorhead

Mrs. Helen H. Moorhead, chairman of the opium research committee of the Foreign Policy Association, died March 6 in Flagler hospital, St. Augustine, Fla. She was sixty-seven years old. Mrs. Moorhead, who had been a member of the board of directors of the association since 1928, was assistant to its director of research before becoming chairman of the opium research committee. Beginning in 1923 she was its representative at sessions of the opium advisory committee of the League of Nations, and later attended the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations.

C. Lawrence Muench

C. Lawrence Muench, president of the Hood Rubber Company, a division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, died March 6 in Mount Auburn hospital, Watertown, Mass. He was fifty-five years old.

Mr. Muench had joined the Hood Rubber Company in 1918, became merchandising manager in 1920, sales manager in 1927, and executive vice-president in 1939. He was elected president in the following year. From 1946 to 1948 he was a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and served as president of that organization in 1948 and 1949. In the latter year he was also elected president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, a post he held until his death.

J. Russell Porter

J. Russell Porter, retired southeastern manager of the American Potash & Chemical Company, died recently at his home in Atlanta, Ga. He was sixty-nine years old.

Mr. Porter had established the Porter Fertilizer Works in Atlanta in 1910 and served as its head until 1934, when he joined the American Potash & Chemical Company. He had served three terms as president of the Southern Fertilizer Association prior to his retirement in 1946.

Robert J. Allen, a member of the purchasing department staff of the Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, died March 5 at his home in Cranford, N. J. He was fifty-seven years old.

Edward S. Flynn, a chemical engineer associated with the Kuljian Corporation, Philadelphia, died March 8 at his home in Mount Airy, Pa. He was sixty years old. Mr. Flynn had also served as a consultant to the Tide Water Associated Oil Company and the Sun Oil Company.

Adrian N. Renz, president of the Renz Petroleum Company, Lowville, N. Y., died March 3 at his home in that city. He was thirty-four years old.

Charles E. Scheuring, president and one of the founders of the Emerson-Scheuring Tank & Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., died recently at his home in that city. He was sixty-two years old.

Robert W. Swift, former assistant treasurer of the Solvay Process Company, died March 9 at his home in Milton, Mass. He was seventy-seven years old. Mr. Swift had served the Solvay organization from 1915 to 1922, when he retired.

Richard Wagstaff, metallurgical engineer, who formerly served as vice-president of the American Smelting & Refining Company, died March 8 in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was sixty-two years old.

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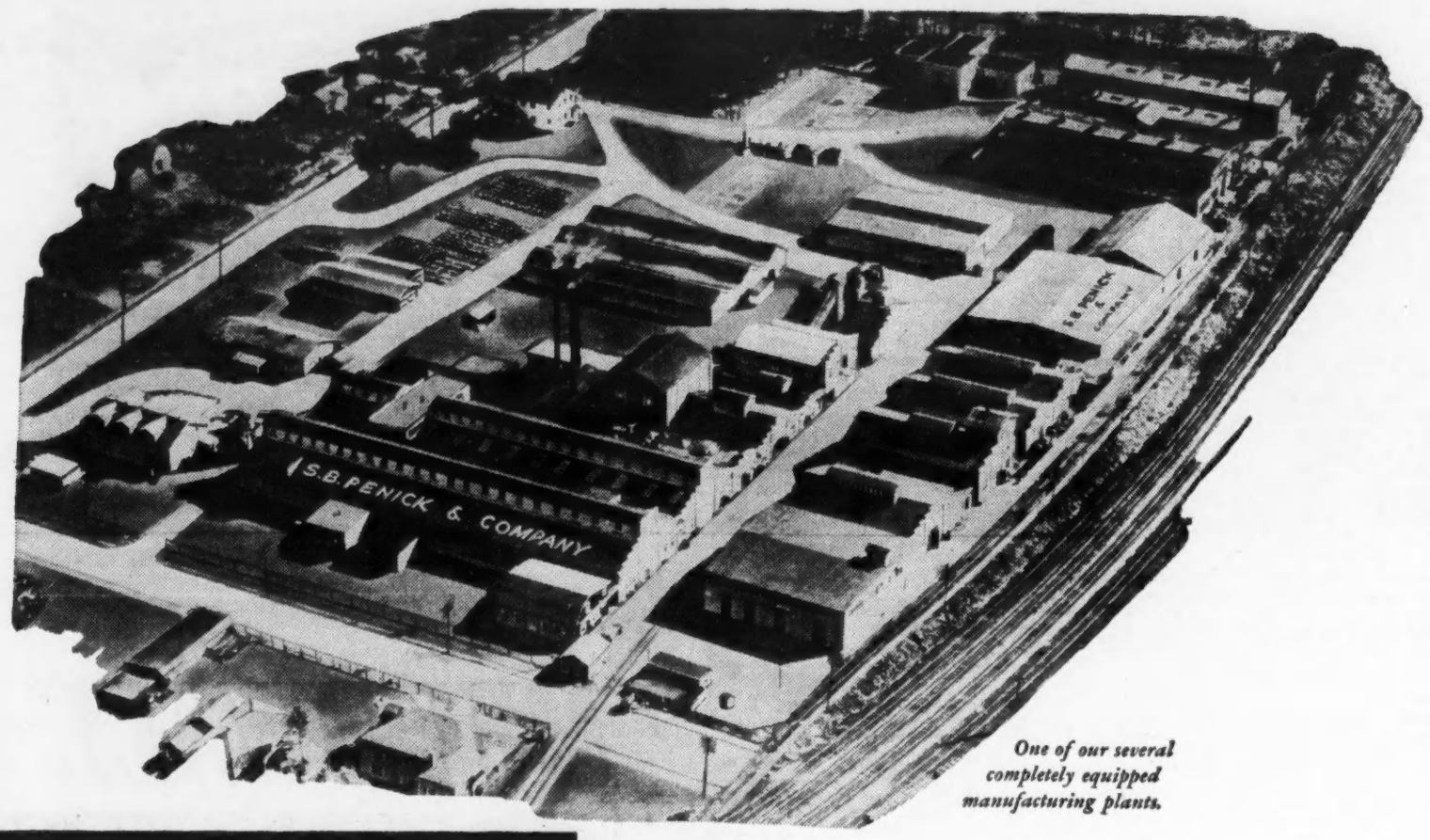

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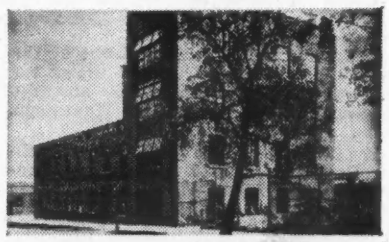

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DISTILLERS OF RARE AND QUALITY ESSENTIAL OILS—MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Price features in the botanical market last week were led by a continued rise in ergot, clove and Dalmatian sage, to which was added a violent upheaval in the quotes on cassia buds. The net effects of upward influences were countered in some measure by reductions in prices for Roman chamomile, cottonroot bark, ginger, goldenseal, sandarac gum, ipecac, and pink root. Also, some minor reductions were scored by Mexican allspice, Dutch caraway, Indian celery, West Indian mace, nutmegs, and Alleppey turmeric. The market index rose 2.0 points and reached 196.2.

Offerings of decorticated cardamom involved only the produce of Alleppey and Ceylon—a change from the recently exclusive offers of India and Guatemala material. Cables from Zanzibar forecast a new export tax on cloves, come April. India had still to make known its higher export tax on pepper. Dalmatian sage became a virtual museum piece, so acute was the scarcity everywhere.

Some sandarac gum was obtained from an unexpected source and at a price permitting its purchaser to reoffer to consumers at a substantial saving. Little or no mastic was available and a high price was also practically nominal. Benzoin demand went into its spring slump without jarring open market quotations in the least.

Inactivity of buyers continued to move goldenseal blood root, and pink root prices downward. In fact, not too much stability of genuine sort appeared to prevail in prices on out-of-season botanics. The ginger decline continued to do far better than had been expected earlier but some felt the bottom was now in sight. Central American ipecac root was priced more favorably but prices would fluctuate in sympathy with variations in quality.

Balsams

Copaiba—Demand was jobbing in size last week but it had that steady quality that usually adds to market stability. Little competition prevailed last week. Stocks were fair.

Fir—Demand was irregular and occasional; only small needs were covered last week and the total of trade was not above that in recent weeks. Prices remained free from quotable change.

Barks

Cinchona — Some interest attached to the fact that imports last November were 55,122 pounds from the Philippine Republic and 106,260 pounds from the Belgian Congo, making a total of 161,382 pounds of bark to come from highly unusual origins.

Cottonroot—Sales were made at 26c. to 28c. per pound but the call was normally small and devoted to the satisfaction of jobbing requirements for the most part. The yearly consumption was said to be considerably smaller than it was at one time.

Sassafras—Pre-spring needs have been growing moderately, especially with respect to business placed at points other than the spot. The movement has gained headway moderately at all points and a fairly satisfactory season seemed in the making. Prices were said to have turned toward a somewhat firmer position.

Wahoo—While little demand has prevailed of late, prices have held reasonably steady. It was said last week that the next movement in quotations—if any—will depend upon what happens to buying prices in the domestic primary market during the season that lies ahead.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended March 3

New York

Anise, 225 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 300 bags: filthy.
Dandelion root, 25 bales, 14 bags: filthy.
Galangal root, 100 bales: moldy.
Kola nuts, 50 bags: insect bored.
Mace, 24 cases: insect filth.
Mustard seed, yellow, 200 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 359 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 610 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Red, crushed, 1,130 bags: filthy.
Poppy seed, 500 bags: filthy.
Rhubarb root powder, 20 drums: rhapontic rhubarb substituted.
Round, whole, 3 cases: insect bored.
Sesame seed, 725 bags: filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 11 bales: filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ergot, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia buds, China, 25c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 1c. per lb.
white, 3c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 5c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Blood root, 1c. per lb.
Chamomile, Roman, 5c. per lb.
Cottonroot bark, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 2c. per lb.
Jamaican, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, 2c. per lb.
Goldenseal root, 10c. per lb.
Gum Sandarac, 30c. per lb.
Ipecac root, 10c. per lb.
Pink root, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, E. I., futures, 1c. per lb.
West Indian, futures, 1½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949
196.2	195.2	191.7	193.6	192.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Beans

Vanilla — The spot market was strong but hardly more so than the markets of Europe, the French Islands, and Mexico. Stocks at all points were moderate in size, in strong hands, and tended toward a steady revaluation upward as demand continues to press steadily. Importers here said that practically all beans due to reach this country in the forseeable future are under consumer engagement and will probably move almost direct from dock to manufacturers.

Berries

Fish — The needs of consumers have been supplied mainly from the 4,400 pounds of berries imported from India last November. At the best, consumption has become relatively small.

Hawthorn—Competition could still be found in local circles but in the main asking prices remained without quotable change at 40c. to 45c. per pound last week. The supply could cope with a reasonable rise in consumer manufacturing requirements, it was said.

Flowers

Arnica — Jobbing business make the bulk of trade last week. The takings were mainly for immediate use and few buyers showed a disposition to anticipate requirements to an important extent. Quotions here and abroad were reported to be reasonably steady.

Chamomile — Some fair quantities of Roman flowers have been offered from Belgium of late and reasonable success has attended buyers' bids. Local quotations were slightly lower at 90c. to $1 per pound. Hungarian flowers remained steady but dull at 48c. to 55c.

Clover—Not much will be carried over into new crop season and most sellers expect that even light demand will give much support to prices in the local market. It was doubted that new collection will be offered this year at lower quotations.

Saffron—Jobbing business was the rule but the total of transactions was on the low side last week. Prices were reasonably firm in most directions and stocks were sufficient.

Gums

Benzoin — Demand was down to the volume normal in the pre-spring period. Also, prices tended to soften a trifle but they failed of actual movement in favor of consumers.

Mastic—Suppliers were faced by a very high replacement cost and those who properly reflected the forward position quoted spot goods at $2.25 and $2.30 per pound—at which little demand was reported.

Sandarac — An unexpected parcel turned up in this market and it had been obtained at a price which permitted its present holder to offer resales to consumers at $1.95 per pound. The range still seemed to be to $2.25. Return of nor-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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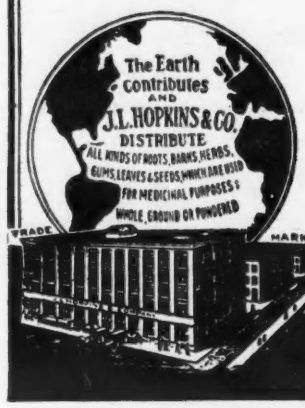
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mality to spot and replacement prices apparently awaited restoration of normal collections at the origin.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Import statistics on belladonna bulk arrivals of leaves and root into one figure. Such a figure for the arrivals of last November was 15,128 pounds as total. Of the whole, 2,105 pounds came from Yugoslavia and 13,023 pounds were from Turkey.

Buchu — A reasonable steady market existed even in the absence of orders much in excess of jobbing proportions. Open quotations were still 60c. to 65c. per pound but some said that the position might be shaded if a substantial quantity were under negotiation.

Henbane—A total of 49,421 pounds arrived last November, being broken down as follows as to origin:—Netherlands, 1,160 pounds; Belgium, 4,169 pounds; and Egypt, 44,092 pounds.

Patchouli — Limited quantities occasionally arrive from British Malaya but such importations rarely come on the open market for resale; they usually go to a consumer direct. November arrivals totaled 6,832 pounds.

Sage—An extremely small lot of Dalmation material remained on spot and the holder thereof wanted $1.20 to $1.25 per pound—a price that was the peak of the sensational advance to this time. Mighty little material could be obtained at the origin where the article made a poor crop in 1949.

Senna—Inquiry and selling looked up moderately last week and the movement gave a tone of added firmness to the already well maintained price position on the spot. Replacement costs have not become more favorable. In fact, most Indian products are articles of substantial strength at the present time.

Miscellaneous

Dragon's Blood—Inactivity in this market has failed to disturb local prices. Reasonable steadiness continued to prevail. Importations in November totaled 1,875 pounds.

Ergot—The market was higher and still nominal in the sense that any quotation would be subject to confirmation because of the low estate into which stocks have fallen. The nominal quotation was $4.75 per pound. The most recent government report on importations covered last November and in that month 11,200 pounds reached this country. The limited quantities still unsold in foreign parts was in strong hands. A downward turn in the market can hardly begin earlier than that time when foreign experts begin to estimate the 1950 crop. Such a movement would require a considerably larger crop in 1950 than it actually was in 1949.

Kola Nuts—Considerable difficulty in getting quality goods shipped from origins has been encounted by importers. The 211,825 pounds that comprised November imports breaks down by origins as follows:—Jamaica, 189,425 pounds; Nigeria, 22,400 pounds.

Manna—Total imports from Italy last November were 6,218 pounds; the figure is the most recent released by the Department of Commerce. Local quotations were about steady because of replacement costs and but rarely because of demand being above jobbing size.

Roots

Blood—Those who do not have a better than fair carryover this year are in that position solely because their purchases of 1949 collections were kept down substantially with the precise intent to create low inventories of an article that has not moved normally during the past two seasons. Spot prices were shaded to 37c. to 40c. per pound last week.

Gentian — Foreign prices rarely ease and often stand at levels discouraging normal replacement buying in this market. November importations totaled 26,600 pounds, consisting of 21,929 pounds from France and 4,671 pounds from Italy.

Ipecac — Central American root was quotable more closely last week, the whole being mentioned at $4.30 per pound and the powder being proposed at $4.50. As to range, tops was $5 and $5.50 respectively. November imports totaled 6,440 pounds, comprising 1,200 pounds from Nicaragua, 500 pounds from Costa Rica, and 4,740 pounds from Colombia.

Pink—More root than consumers could consume remains from the 1949 collection total. Hence, spot quotations turned easier and more competitive at $1.55 to $1.65 per pound during the past week.

Rhubarb—The most recent release of import totals covered November, in which month 15,117 pounds were obtained as follows:—from India, 3,713 pounds; from

China, 11,404 pounds. In view of the uncertainties surrounding transactions with China, it should not surprise anyone if imports from India should rise; they did during the war. After peace came, importers felt relieved when their stocks of Indian root had been liquidated and replaced by the USP root found in China and Tibet.

Sarsaparilla — The November importations from Mexico totaled 14,955 pounds, according to the most recent release of import data complied by the Department of Commerce. The spot was a quiet market last week with quotations ruling mainly at 28c. to 30c. per pound.

Senega — Further primary market developments were awaited last week. The market was dull enough to keep prices unsettled but they failed to leave the $1.55 to $1.65 per pound level last week.

Turmeric—The only development was the return of firm offerings of Alleppey root, consisting of some merchandise now afloat being established at 35c. to 35½c. per pound to consumers here. Jamaican root remained purely nominal.

Seeds

Caraway — Shipment quotations eased fractionally last week and spot quotations were reduced slightly to 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound.

Cardamom—A change in the varieties of decorticated seed available developed last week. Some Alleppey seed was priced at $3.50 to $3.55 per pound and some Ceylon merchandise was quoted at $3.30 to $3.35. For the time being, Guatamalan seed was lacking.

Celery — Fractional shifting of prices brought Indian spot seed slightly lower at 25½c. to 26c. per pound; futures now afloat, 25c. to 25½c. French seed held very steady at 30c. to 31c.

Colchicum—More than sufficient stocks of spot goods were made available to consumers at $1.95 to $2 per pound.

Coriander — The supply has not increased on spot and a fairly tight market on Moroccan seed was quoted at 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound.

Cumin—Morocco seed had a narrower price range at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound. Iranian seed was also so quoted and Syrian product was exceptionally firm at 17c. to 17½c.

Spices

Allspice—A return of firm prices came on this Mexican produce when some spice now afloat from the origin was offered at 19c. to 19½c. per pound.

Cassia—Only one price change developed in this group but it made up in violence whatever else it may have lacked. The advance was in cassia buds. The rise was 30c. per pound. And the market became 55c. to 55½c. per pound. Needless to remark, the article was scarce.

Clove—Price advances continued. Madagascar spice reached 22½c. to 23c. per pound and Zanzibar produce became minimum at 23½c. to 24c. with the market probably being actually 24c. when orders were placed. News from Zanzibar was to the effect that an export tax of 1¼c. per pound, will be imposed, come April.

Ginger—The market on spot continued to move lower. African root reached 42c. to 43c. per pound. No. 1 Jamaica root became 50c. to 51c.; No. 2, 48c. to 49c.; No. 3, 42c. to 43c. The No. 3 for March-April shipment was 40c. to 41c.

Pepper — Importers still awaited definite advices with respect to the expected rise in export taxes in India. There seemed to be some doubt if the rise would take place. However, trading was safe so far as the exporter was concerned since contracts written here contain a clause making any increase in tax for the account of buyer. Though substantial landings have taken place of late, much of the arriving pepper had been sold prior to reaching this country. White pepper was up. Red pepper was an exceptionally dull item.

Spot quotations were: — Black, spot $1.46 to $1.47 per pound; March-April shipment, $1.50 to $1.51. White, $2.48 to $2.50, the inside having been done.

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Drug Firms Planning Operations in Belgium

Two United States drug houses are currently making arrangements to have some of their products manufactured or packaged in Belgium, according to Charles J. Little, commercial attache at the United States Embassy in Brussels, who was in New York last week to confer with businessmen on Belgian trade.

Mr. Little said that one of the drug concerns is arranging a licensing arrangement whereby a Belgian manufacturer will produce some American products in Belgium for sale in that and other countries, and the other drug firm is negotiating for a licensing arrangement to have certain of its products bottled and packaged by a Belgian company.

The attache cited the two drug houses as examples of what he termed a growing trend of American business firms to enter into licensing arrangements with Belgian companies. As advantages of this type of arrangement, he pointed out that it is the next best thing for the United States company to the actual export of finished articles; that a substantial portion of the customs duty is saved; that it provides local employment in the European country, and that it braces the local economy by the benefit of American know-how.

These advantages, he considered, more than offset the obvious disadvantage of the reduction of the foreign market for American finished products by their manufacture or packaging abroad.

In discussing the Belgian economy, Mr. Little said that many Belgian manufacturers are expressing interest in plans for the production of American products in Belgium under licensing arrangements, and said that Belgian industry is seeking investment capital for certain operations. In this connection, he said that government restrictions in Belgium are less onerous than in other European countries, and pointed out that dividends can be repatriated easily and capital can be repatriated under certain conditions which he described as "certainly not onerous."

Turning to a discussion of Belgian foreign trade, he said that in the overall picture exports approximately balance imports, but that exports to the dollar areas are only about one-third of imports from those areas, and, consequently, unbalance the dollar situation in Belgium. Several means of overcoming this dollar deficit are being studied by Belgian industry and government, and he reported that one Belgian pharmaceutical house is seriously contemplating entering the United States market with several of its specialty items.

Water Pollution Control Study Grant to Va. Made

Public Health Service grants to states and interstate agencies for studies of water pollution resulting from industrial wastes were terminated for the current fiscal year with the approval last week of $17,774 to Virginia, the last state to be certified for this purpose, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced March 9. The grants have been approved individually by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service.

Totaling $995,427, the grants were made from a $1,000,000 fund appropriated to the Federal Security Agency in June, 1949, by congress under authority of the water pollution control act of 1948. The act authorizes the appropriation of $1,000,000 a year for five years "for the conduct of investigations, research, surveys, and studies related to the prevention and control of water pollution caused by industrial wastes."

Trademark Cancellation

—Continued from page 4

established by this act'. It is obvious that a mark registered under the act of 1905 is not a mark registered on the principal register established by the act of 1946, and that section 14 has preserved a distinction.

"It is an elementary rule of construction that when the language of a statute is plain and unambiguous, it must be held to mean what it expresses. Reading the proviso in section 14, either by itself or in connection with the entire section, the meaning is plain that the Federal Trade Commission is given no authority to apply to cancel registrations under the act of 1905. In this respect, construction of the act of 1946 beyond its specified provision is forbidden by the act itself—section 46 (a) states that 'nothing contained in this act shall be construed . . . as restricting or increasing the authority of any federal department or regulatory agency except as may be specifically provided in this act.'"

Ambar Company Represents Mideast

Ambar Trading Company, Corpus Christi, Texas, is a newly formed exporting and importing concern with connections in the Middle East and in various parts of Europe. Among its principals is M. Vanderman & Co., Karachi, Dacea, and Teheran, from which it gets medicinal and culinary botanical products. The company is headed by Arthur C. Barton, M.E., Litt.D.

McCormick Names Buckley

John L. Buckley jr., chief accountant for McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., has been appointed comptroller of the company. Mr. Buckley joined the company three years ago after a period with a firm of public accountants. He is currently serving as chairman of the junior board of executives of the company.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Price changes in the essential oil and aromatic chemical market last week just missed a completely even division between ups and downs by the narrowest of margins. On the rising side were bois de rose, cananga, Algerian geranium, lime Messina orange, and wormseed oils, plus the methyl salicylate synthetic. Lower prices came on caraway, coriander, costus, dillweed, petitgrain, Bourbon vetiver and abies siberica oils. The market index rose 2.9 points to 127.0.

On the side of market strength appeared anise, cassia, citronella, Bourbon geranium, domestic and imported lemon, lemongrass, patchouli, sage, peppermint, spearmint, ocotea cymbarum, lime, and Bulgarian rose oils.

Many cables from foreign parts brought news of strength in prices and market positions of numerous oils. In a few recent changes, replacement costs did figure materially in the production of lower spot prices. In the instances of cardamom, costus, and petitgrain oils, however, lower shipment quotations did play the main role.

On the other hand, it seemed that only lack of forcing demand prevented numerous price advances; peppermint and spearmint might illustrate this group. Anise and cassia oils would also serve equally well in that respect. And only the fact that numerous spot holdings were bought weeks ago in primary markets much lower than today permits the present maintenance of price standstills that feature the position of many oils.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bois de rose oil, 20c. per lb.
Cananga oil, native, 85c. per lb.
rectified, $1 per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, 25c. per lb.
Lime oil, distilled, Mexican, 10c. per lb.
Methyl salicylate, 2c. per lb.
Orange oil, Messina, 50c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Abies siberica oil, 25c. per lb.
Caraway oil, 40c. per lb.
Coriander oil, $4.50 per lb.
Costus oil, $6 per lb.
Dillweed oil, 75c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, 10c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949
127.0	125.1	113.2	102.8	102.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica — The more competitive character of the market kept prices tending toward unsettlement, although reductions have already run rather far. However, no further change came last week, after the market declined to $3.25 to $3.75 per pound.

Angelica — Most sellers indicated that replacement cost would not permit shading of spot prices on root oil below the current minimum level of $105 per pound. When it came to a range in price, the top figure of $190 was called a purely arbitrary figure that neither present cost nor demand would warrant. Demand was very light and developed but occasionally last week.

Anise—The rise in price has stopped. In fact, according to brokers, a tendency to return to a minimum of $1.30 per pound could be found locally last week, although open quotations were $1.35 to $1.70, according to seller. The source market continued to be the backbone of strength noted on spot.

Bergamot—The spot market has arrived at a fairly even and steady price position which, to a substantial extent, reflects the stabilized prices of the Italian Consortium. Sellers on this market quoted $4.40 to $5 per pound, and the range covered questions of seller, brand and quality. Business was mainly routine in character and was not expanded last week.

Bois de Rose—Prices resumed an upward trend last week. Lowest of spot quotations was $3.20 per pound, named in a single quarter. Other dealers' prices varied, being $3.30, $3.50 and even $3.60 per pound. The firmer market reflected source conditions.

Cananga—The differences in spot price views were substantial. With respect to native oil, two dealers' minimum was $4.25; one would not do less than $4.50; another named $3.65 as lowest. The situation was better defined in rectified oil. Lowest was $4.50, but three dealers failed to shade $5.50. Basically, the article showed strength that tied in tightly with the cost and difficulty of replacement. The rise in spot prices was 85c. and $1 per pound, respectively.

Caraway—The market broke to the minimum of $3.25 per pound last week, a drop of 40c. per pound. The range hit a top of $4, according to seller. However, a firmer raw material market has prevailed at the origin of late. The local price movement was one induced purely by competition.

Cassia—The market was confirmed as minimum at $2.05 per pound, with most suppliers holding views between $2.20 and $2.30, according to individual and quantity. As much as $3 was asked. Demand was mainly for limited quantities; the larger consumers' warehouse reserves protected needs fairly well ahead. Brokers intimated that $2 might be done on a quantity if the order be firm.

Cedarleaf—The rise in prices was not extended, but the firmer market continued to prevail and the recently lessened price competition tended to make for a more stable situation. Quotations ranged $1.75 to $1.95 per pound, as to seller and amount.

Citronella — Only one quarter named Ceylon oil at $1.10 per pound. Other directions started around $1.20 and reached a high at $1.55. Java type of oil was steady to firm at $1.75 to $2.10. Source markets all continued to show strength.

Clove—The raw material at whatever origin was an item of substantial price strength, and freedom from competition at the sources prevailed. Oil gained in strength, but on the spot it was still $1.45 to $1.60 per pound for USP material, varying as to seller and the type of raw material used in distillation.

Coriander—According to brokers closely connected with the essential oil dealers supplying oils to foodstuffs processors, spot prices on Russian oil were as low as $20 per pound last week. The range as to supplier was to $37, which was narrower than it had been. The competitive character of the declining oil market contrasted with the recent rising price of seed.

Costus—Quotations were lower at $26.50 per ounce, and unsettlement in the French market caused spot prices to move in favor of manufacturing consumers because of the possibility of returning spot competition. Not many dealers had been stocking the article for a considerable period of time.

Dillweed — Surprisingly enough, the market was actually lowered by one important distributor; quotations became minimum at $5.75 per pound in that direction. Varying according to seller, the range touched top at $7.10. Though the price changed, the report of dwindling stocks on spot, low reserves in strong hands at the origin, and the prospect for larger demand continued to circulate through the spot.

Eucalyptus—Sellers at minimum prices indicated that declines at some replacement origins had probably reached the end. Such declines have resulted in spot quotations at 67c. per pound for 80-90 percent, and 55c. for 70-80 percent oil. However, several factors won't handle oil other than the Australian, and that material fetches $1.30 and $1.45 per pound, respectively, as to test. The range in quality was as broad as the spread of prices.

Geranium—Prices on Algerian oil continued to rise; the market became $15 to $16.25 per pound, and it was doubtful that much oil could be obtained at either end of the range. Bourbon oil held strong at $17 to $20, and little was unsold on spot. Origin prices were strong and quantities offered remained small. High prices have curbed spot demand.

Ginger — Prices on raw material continued to decline, and once oil production starts from the now lower cost root, a revision downward in oil quotations was to be expected. For the time being, spot prices held at $23 to $28 per pound, as to seller, mainly because the oil so priced was made from raw material practically at the peak of its advance last Spring and Summer.

Hemlock—The market continued a firmer position, but it failed of further advance last week. The quote was $1.75 to $2 per pound, as to seller and quality.

Lemon—Not a great deal was said anent demand or supply last week, but reports of an exceptionally firm price position were affirmed on both Californian and Messina oil. The cost of production on both appeared due for maintenance over the next few months. Local dealers held virtually strong views.

Lemongrass — Demand was reasonably active and volume of requirements was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

more than sufficient to keep prices firm in all directions, especially in view of the absence of easing at the origins where stocks seemed to be in firm hands.

Lime — The market continued to grow firmer in ratio to the drop in competition and the steady absorption of oils carrying the most attractive of spot quotations. Present supplies must last consumers for a substantial period of time. Distilled oil from Mexico was higher at $5.50 to $6.50 per pound.

Mandarin—The imported and domestic oils continued in steady position, reflecting in some measure the recent gain of strength by all citrous oils. Demand during the past week was reported to be a moderate expansion of the recent call.

Nutmeg—Though oil from East Indian raw material continued at an official level of $3.60, and though West Indian was similarly held at $3.50, brokers indicated that firm orders in hand could be placed at $3.50 and $3.40 respectively. With respect to production cost, it varied little if any last week. Demand was routine and mainly jobbing in size.

Ocotea Cymbarum — Local suppliers have ceased to raise prices but they have not eased their approach to the market in the least; replacement cost would oppose price shading at present. Further tightening of competing material would be promptly reflected in quotations on this Brazilian oil.

Orange—Messina oil was advanced to $2.95 to $5.50 per pound, the range covering differences in brand. California and Florida oils held steadily and both were far more attractive in price than the Italian product. The supply of domestic oils may be curbed by the recently adverse growing conditions.

Petitgrain—The presence of an unsold spot lot of substantial size weakened dealers' quotations last week and the market became $1.95 to $2.50 per pound, ranging according to seller.

Sage—Dalmatian oil held firm at $4.50 to $5.50 per pound last week, with more dealers asking $5.50 than there were those proposing the minimum figure. The $4.50 level was cheaper than replacement costs in most recently received cables.

Vetiver — Though basically strong on spot because of strength at the origin, Bourbon oil may be quoted slightly closer to reality if priced at $13 to $18.50 per pound, the range covering variations in the form of supplier and quality.

Wormseed — The market has finally climbed to the $4.25 per pound minimum, and according to seller and quantity the range was to $4.50. However, stability thereat was not expected, since the unsold stock was believed to be small and Spring demand was apt to exceed that of a year ago.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eucalyptus — Complete price stability was maintained. Quotations ranged $1.25 to $2.05 per pound and varied considerably according to who did the quoting and the variety of raw material used by the several manufacturers. Demand was routine but compared favorably with that during recent weeks.

Linalyl Acetate—The rising market on bois de rose had a strengthening effect on this acetate made from that materal. On the other hand, this acetate when made from petitgrain oil had a downward tendency because of a falling market in the raw material.

Methyl Salicylate—A 2c. per pound advance in prices became effective March 6 in one quarter. The minimum quotation became 42c. per pound. It was the first price change since late in the first quarter of 1947. The contract price will rise April 1. The advance was attributed to a higher cost of production.

Evans Visiting Europe

Dr. Ralph L. Evans, president of Evans Research & Development Corporation, and Evans Chemetics, Inc., New York, is making an extended visit to Europe for the purpose of observing new trends in foreign research. In order to confer extensively with leading scientists concerning postwar technology and scientific achievement, he expects to visit England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and the Scandinavian countries. Dr. Evans will also confer with his European affiliates while on the trip.

Unilever Cologne Line Campaign Set

"Atkinsons Colognes," 165 year-old member of the Unilever cosmetic line, will make its postwar comeback in the United States this spring behind an intensified consumer and point-of-sale promotional campaign, according to Paul K. Randall, president of the Manufacturers' Marketing Co. (U.S.A.), distributor of the line. The eight fragrance range will be supported by local radio advertising, point-of-sale displays and other promotions.

Florasynth Issues Price List

Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York, has published a new wholesale price list. The new publication covers an extensive variety of flavoring, aromatic and essential oil materials utilized in the processing of foods, drinks, perfume, creams, lotions and soaps. In addition to the product listings, several sections include suggestions for the use of the products.

Klein Offers Artificial Civet

Samuel Klein, New York, has completed tests and is preparing to release a new product, known as "Civetarome-SK." The new product is said to be similar in appearance and in diffusive power and odor to natural civet. It is being offered at $22.50 per pound, and working samples and directions for use in specific formulations are available.

Metal Cans Shipments: December

Total shipments of metal cans during December, 1949, showed slight decrease, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of December metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 219,126 short tons, as compared with 227,359 short tons shipped during November.

Trade Briefs

E. Claiborne Robins, president of the A. H. Robins Company, Richmond, Va., has been elected to the board of trustees of the projected Richmond Memorial General hospital.

Central Solvents & Chemicals Company has completed its new warehouse in Chicago, and has completely fireproofed the entire building, using vermiculite plaster and various safety devices.

R. E. Jury, who has been with Arkell & Smiths since 1947, has been promoted from division manager in the west to western sales manager, supervising the Kansas City, Minneapolis and Chicago territories.

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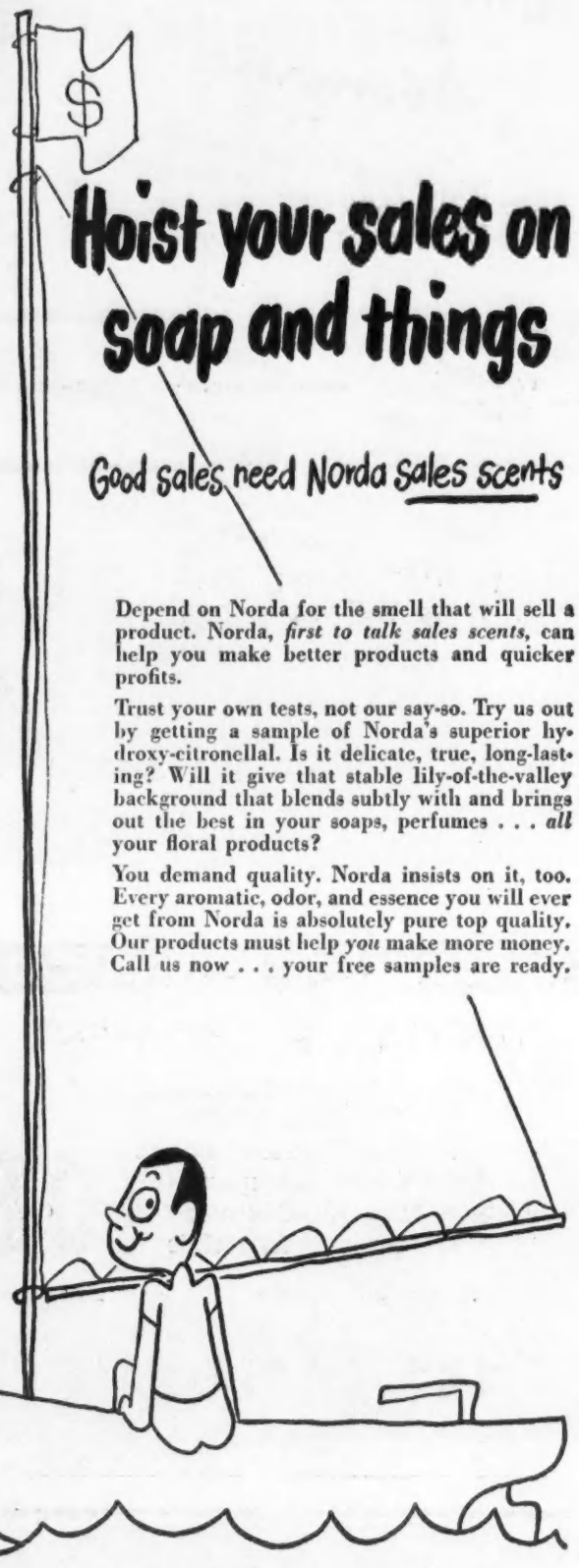

Depend on Norda for the smell that will sell a product. Norda, *first to talk sales scents*, can help you make better products and quicker profits.

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Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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Acetyl Peroxide

(Additional uses, supplementary to those already in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Chemical—Reactant in making dicarboxylic acids.

Source of free radicals in organic synthesis.

Miscellaneous—Bleaching agent for various purposes.

Decolorizing agent for various purposes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Process material in the modification of oils.

Plastics—Catalyst in polymerization processes.

Resin—Catalyst in polymerization processes.

Rubber—Curing agent in manufacturing processes.

Vulcanizing agent in manufacturing processes.

Alphamethylcinnamic Aldehyde

Perfume—Odorant in perfumes (used in jasmin odors where a floral note is desired).

8-Aminoquinolin

Chemical—Suggested as intermediate in making synthetic pharmaceuticals and other organic compounds.

Dye—Suggested as intermediate in making synthetic dyestuffs.

Cycloketal

Perfume—Odorant in perfumes (is of value in Russian-leather type perfumes).

Diethylaminoethyl Oleylamide Acetate

Chemical—Emulsifying agent in making compositions of various chemicals, textile lubricants.

Cosmetic—Emulsifying agent in making various preparations.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Emulsifying agent in making boring, drilling, and wire-drawing oils; fat-splitting, greasing, and lubricating compositions; sulphonated oils; preparations of fatty acids, fatty oils, and natural or synthetic waxes.

Leather—Emulsifying agent in making compositions for softening hides, fat-liquoring baths, dressing, finishing, soaking, and waterproofing compositions.

Miscellaneous—Emulsifying agent in making polishes, greasing and waterproofing compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Emulsifying agent in making waterproofing compositions.

Paper—Emulsifying agent in making compositions for sizing, waxing, or waterproofing paper and pulp articles, paperboard, and other compositions.

Petroleum—Emulsifying agent for mineral oils, kerosene, emulsions, naphtha, soluble greases, and various other oils and distillates, also in various textile oils.

Soap—Emulsifying agent in making detergents and hand-cleansing compositions containing soap, textile soaps.

Textile—Emulsifying agent in making coating, degreasing, sizing, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions; baths for boiling-off, degumming, and soaking silk.

Dimethyl Sebacate

Ceramic—Solvent in compositions, containing vinyl resins or cellulose esters, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Solvent for cellulose esters.

Electrical—Solvent in insulating compositions, containing vinyl resins or cellulose esters, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Solvent in compositions, containing vinyl resins or cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Solvent in compositions, containing vinyl resins or cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Solvent in coating compositions, containing vinyl resins or cellulose esters, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Solvent in coating compositions, containing vinyl resins or cellulose esters, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Solvent in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or vinyl resins.

Paper—Solvent in compositions, containing vinyl resins or cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Solvent in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing cellulose esters or vinyl resins.

Resin—Solvent for vinyl resins.

Rubber—Solvent in compositions, containing cellulose esters, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Solvent in compositions, containing vinyl resins or cellulose esters, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Solvent in compositions, containing vinyl resins or cellulose esters, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Solvent in compositions, containing vinyl resins or cellulose esters, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Dimethyl Sulphate

Chemical—Methylating agent in making photographic and pharmaceutical chemicals, including caffeine from theobromine.

Dye—Methylating agent in making synthetic dyestuffs.

Glycerol Dicresylic Acid Ether

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in adhesive compositions containing polyvinyl resins.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Dental—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in resinous compositions used as dentures or ingredients of denture mixtures.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in insulating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Ink—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in rotogravure, inks, stamp-pad, and textile inks.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in coating compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing polyvinyl resins.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper and pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing polyvinyl resins.

Resin—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) for polyvinyl resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2393512 and 2393513) in compositions, containing polyvinyl resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Chemical Patents Released By Atomic Commission

Among patents released recently for public use by the Atomic Energy Commission is one (2,466,118) covering a process for the precipitation of ammonium diuranate from aqueous solutions containing uranyl ions and fluoride ions consisting of adding sufficient ammonium hydroxide to the solution to precipitate a major portion of the uranium as ammonium diuranate, digesting the resulting slurry at an elevated temperature of 55° to 75° C., for about five to twenty minutes, cooling to about ambient temperature, and then adding additional ammonium hydroxide to prevent complexing of uranyl ions by fluoride ions and obtain complete precipitation of the uranium.

Another of the released patents (2,494,267) has to do with the surface hardening of ferrous metals, such as iron, steel, cobalt, or nickel, accomplished by subjecting the surface of the material, after thorough cleaning and deoxidation, to the action of gaseous diborane at a pressure of between about 3 mm of mercury to 50 mm of mercury, while maintaining the temperature of the surface to be treated in the range of 500° to 700° C. Boriding to a depth of about 5 microns produces a surface which is very abrasion-resistant and quite corrosion-resistant.

Applications for patents also released for public use by AEC include No. 542,623 covering a process for chlorination of a major portion of the hydrogen atoms of paraffinic hydrocarbons of five or more carbon atoms may be replaced by subjecting the hydrocarbon to the action of chlorine under active light; the initial chlorination is begun at 25° to 30° C. with the chlorine diluted with HCl; the later stages may be carried out with undiluted chlorine and the temperature gradually raised to about 129° C.

Also included is No. 669,502 covering apparatus and process for the production of fluorine by electrolyzing an acid potassium fluoride bath containing lithium fluoride with a copper-impregnated carbon anode and a steel or iron cathode.

R. H. Brown to Receive Whitney Award for 1950

Robert H. Brown, chief of chemical metallurgy at the Aluminum Company of America's research laboratories in New Kensington, Pa., has been chosen by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers to receive the Whitney Award for 1950, "in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the science of corrosion."

Mr. Brown, who has been associated with the Aluminum Company of America since 1931, holds many patents related to his field and was a pioneer in establishing the theory of cathodic protection. He is currently directing research on the chemical behavior of aluminum and magnesium alloys.

Monsanto Considers Bonus Plan for Salaried Workers

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has asked its stockholders to consider a plan of bonus payments to officers and salaried employees who show special ability, industry, loyalty or exceptional service to the company. It will be voted on at the annual meeting of stockholders on March 28.

The purpose of the plan, as outlined in a proxy solicitation mailed to stockholders, is to provide "reward and incentive to employees who contribute to the success of the company's enterprise" and to encourage further efforts by making such employees participants in the company's prosperity. It calls for bonus payments in the form of either common stock or cash.

Trade Briefs

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company has received a new telephone number at its main offices in Cleveland, Ohio. The new number is Main 1-8812.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has appointed W. L. Tomlinson manager of automotive glass sales. Mr. Tomlinson has served as Detroit district manager of industrial glass sales for the past seven years.

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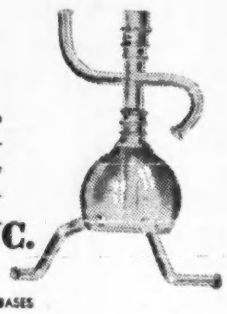
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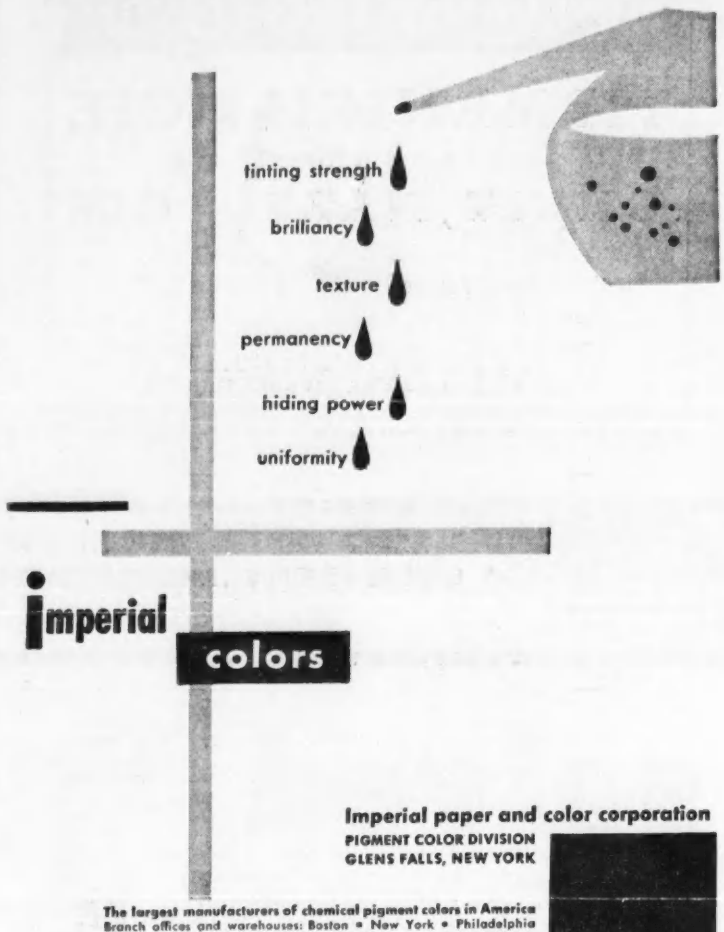

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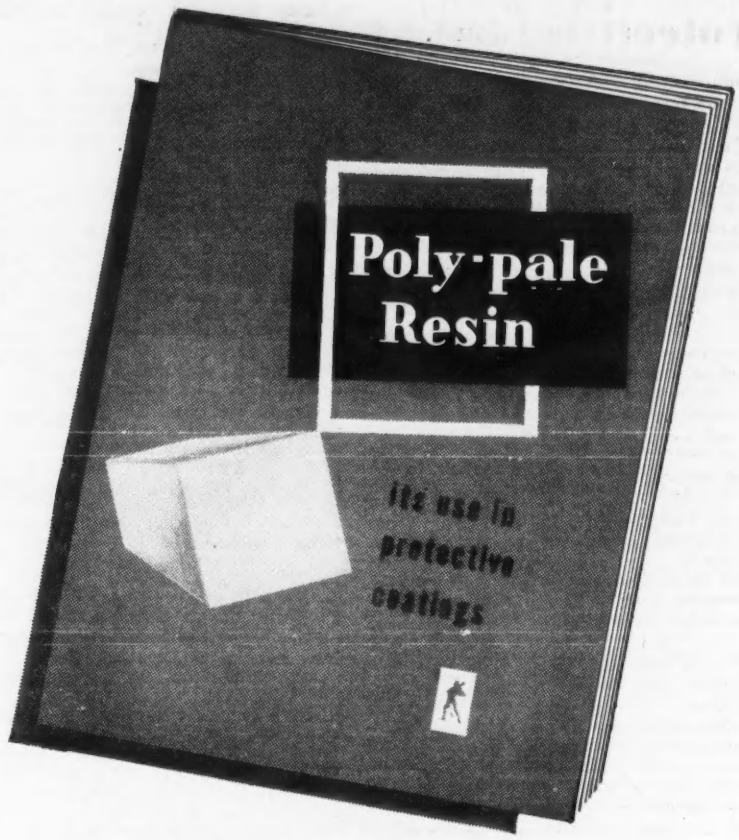

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Protective Coatings Materials

Reductions in antimony oxide and lead pigments forced a decline of 1.8 points in the index for coatings materials last week, the figure falling to 169.8. Other developments during the week included rises in imported and domestic casein and lowerings in leaded zinc oxide, gum sandarac and orange shellac.

Antimony oxide, reflecting the recent 2¾ cent drop in the metal, was cut 2 cents per pound. Pig lead fell off one cent per pound, due to an influx of foreign offerings. Lead pigments producers followed almost automatically with like reductions in red lead, litharge and mineral orange. Dry white lead was cut three-quarter cent, basic silicate white lead was shaved one-half cent to three-quarter cent per pound, depending upon brand. Lead sulphate was downed three-quarter cent per pound. One maker of 35 percent and 50 percent leaded zinc oxide, following the lead sulphate trend, effected lowerings of one-quarter cent and three-eighth cent per pound, respectively.

Titanium dioxide held on price. Supplies, however, were not especially high and there was some slowness noted in delivery. Synthetic resins were in a largely unchanged position. The supply was in good shape. Call was reasonably good and the expectation was that it would hold at present levels for at least the next few months.

Most gums were unchanged. Sandarac was an exception. It dropped thirty cents a pound. Supply and demand were about what they had been although the harbor strike in Macassar was causing some concern. The market for shellac was without particular feature, although the trade was looking for a pickup as a result of the approach of warm weather. The supply of imported casein was still tight. Expectations were that it would become tighter since the winter was approaching in Argentina. Demand was not great and some sources attributed this to buyers' wishes to watch the market closely.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, domestic, premium, ¾c. per lb.
imported, ¼c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, WW, X, 20c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, New York, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Antimony oxide, 2c. per lb.
Gum, sandarac, 30c. per lb.
Lead, red, 1c. per lb.
sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
white, basic carbonate, ¾c. per lb.
basic silicate, ¾c. per lb.
Litharge, 1c. per lb.
Orange, mineral, 1c. per lb.
Shellac, Lemon No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Lemon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, ¼c. per lb.
50%, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949
169.8	171.6	171.6	196.4	230.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Following the recent lowering in the price of the metal, this item last week was reduced in price 2c. per pound. In carloads it became 21¾c. and in less than carloads 22¾c. There was no particular change to be noted in the demand situation. It was on the weak side while the supply was strong and easily sufficient to cover normal orders.

Green, Chrome—Demand was about so-so. Supplies were holding up well and prices were unchanged during the period. It was expected that the spring pickup in demand would be noted in about two or three weeks.

Lead Pigments—The metal, under pressure of an influx of foreign offerings, dropped 1c. per pound. The price in pigs was quoted at 11c. per pound, New York, and at 10.80c. per pound, St. Louis basis.

Red lead, litharge and mineral orange were each lowered an automatic 1c. per pound. Basic carbonate white lead drew a cut of ¾c. per pound. Basic silicate white lead was reduced ½c. to ¾c. per pound, depending upon brand. Lead sulphate was shaved ¾c. per pound.

Lithopone—Demand was still running at levels that were considered reasonably good. Supplies were at a point sufficiently high to cause no difficulties in satisfying the needs of users. There were no changes reported in the price and there were no indications that any were in prospect for the immediate future.

Orange, Chrome—Supplies were sufficient to accommodate any normal demand but the call for the item was still not running to any great heights. Prices were at unchanged levels.

Para Toners—Demand was at the same levels noted in the recent past. Supplies were good and there were no revisions in the price listings.

Red Lithol Toners—Pricewise, the market was without feature during the period. Supplies were on the strong side when compared to the demand, which during the week was not particularly strong.

Titanium Dioxide—The general condition of demand appeared largely unchanged during the past week. It was running at high levels and there were no indications of any reversal in this trend for the immediate future. Supply was not at an especially high point, and because of the pressure of demand, there were some delays in the filling of orders. While these were not necessarily hardship-producing delays, they were serious enough to make the general delivery situation slow. There were no changes reported in the price structure and none were indicated for the immediate future.

Toluidin Toners—Prices held at previously established levels. Supplies were at a good level but the demand was not particularly strong.

Yellow Chrome—Enough material was available to accommodate any normal demand but the call was still not particularly high. No changes were noted in the price listings.

Zinc Oxide—The decline of ¾c. per pound in lead sulphate produced cuts of ¼c. and ⅜c. per pound, respectively, on one line of 35 percent and 50 percent leaded grades. New schedules of this maker on the former call for 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound, and on the latter material 11¾c. to 12c. per pound. The action was expected to become tradewise this week.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—The supply of whiting was ample to cover the normal needs of the market but the demand was not holding up to any particularly strong levels. Prices were unchanged at previously noted levels. During the period 1,600 bags landed in this country from Antwerp.

China Clay—Demand was still somewhat on the weak side and supplies were at a good point. There were no changes in price. During the week 896 bags arrived in this country from Avonmouth and 100 bags from Hamburg.

Mica — Supplies were sufficient to satisfy any normal orders but the demand was not tending towards any strong levels. Prices held at previously established levels. Arrivals last week were:—2,622 cases from Calcutta, 27 cases from Hamburg, 324 cases from London and 447 cases from Madras.

Talc—Prices held at previously established levels during the period under review. Supplies were strong enough to accommodate the needs of the market but the demand was off somewhat. Arrivals

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: January

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in January, 1950, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $75,882,959. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Included are data on sales of water-thinned paints and nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1949 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1950—January	$75,882,959	$41,163,938	$27,670,156	$20,265,596	$7,404,560	$7,048,865
1949—January	76,960,644	41,902,654	27,950,094	21,383,821	6,566,273	7,107,896

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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CLEVELAND, O.	Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co.	3520 W. 140 Street
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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH	Wolverine Solvents & Chemicals Co.	1500 Century Avenue
HOUSTON, TEXAS	Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.	8501 Market Street
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Co.	1650 Leutt Avenue
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	Griffin Chemical Co	555 South Flower Street
LYNDHURST, N. J.	Stoney-Mueller, Inc.	Page & Newark Avenues
MILWAUKEE, WISC.	Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Co.	1719 S. 83rd Street
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	Southern Solvents & Chemicals Co.	1854 Jefferson Highway
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	Philipp Bros. Chemicals, Inc.	511 Westminster Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL	Griffin Chemical Co.	1000 16th Street
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Color Barrett		7
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Iodine Number		180 min.
PANAREZ 6-210		
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Iodine Number		175 min.

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Pan American Refining Corp
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during the week totaled 750 bags from Marseilles.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd—Prices held at previously established levels and there were no indications that there would be any shifts in the listings in the immediate future. Demand was running to fairly good levels and the signs were said to indicate that there would be no dropping off in the immediate months ahead. Supplies were sufficient for the filling of normal orders.

Maleic — Demand was largely unchanged. The call was coming in reasonably good volume and it was thought that such a volume would continue through the Spring months at least. Supplies were at a point high enough to accommodate the demand without difficulty. There were no changes in price and there were none expected for the immediate future.

Melamines — Prices were unchanged last week and the indications were that there would be no revisions in the immediate future. Supplies were ample for the needs of consumers. Demand was not running at a high pitch but was still fairly good and showed no real signs of falling off in the coming months.

Phenolics—Enough material was available to satisfy the normal wants of users with no trouble. Demand was reasonably good and was expected to continue at about current levels for the Spring months and possibly into the Summer. Prices held at previously established levels and there were no signs that they would be revised in the immediate days to come.

Urea-Formaldehyde—Stocks were not at great heights, but there was no real difficulty being experienced in the filling of normal orders. Demand was running at fairly good levels. There was no boom such as was experienced last Fall, but there was no true slump either. It was said in some quarters that business should be reasonably good through the Spring and possibly into the Summer. Prices were unchanged and gave no indications of undergoing any immediate revisions.

Natural Resins

Sandarac gum became $1.95 a pound, a drop of 30c., but others were unchanged. Stocks were about what they had been—somewhat on the light side with some few not available. The harbor strike in Macassar was something to be considered for it meant difficulty in getting shipments out. Demand was not at great levels, although there was still enough to turn over goods. During the period under review 614 baskets of copal gum arrived in the country from Tandjong Priok.

Shellac—Lemon No. 1 dropped 2c. on the low side of the range last week and 1c. on the high side. This made the new range 46c. to 48c. Lemon No. 2 went down 1c. on the low side but advanced 1c. on the high side, making the range 44c. to 47c. Superfine was still going at the unchanged figure of 43c. to 44c. and TN was down 1c. to 41c. to 42c. Bleached, bonedry, and refined were without change.

Opinions differed as to the state of supply and demand. One source reported that supplies were in about fair shape with sufficient material available to cover normal orders. Another stated that stocks were good. In one direction it was reported that the demand was holding up to pretty fair levels and that in the last two or three weeks there was evidence of a Spring pickup. This source said that if a pickup could not be noticed at this time it would probably not be noticed at all. A contradictory view came from another source which found the demand generally quiet during the period.

Imports of shellac last week totaled 1,028 bags from Calcutta and 100 cases from Hamburg. Shellac shipments landing in this country from Calcutta totaled 1,050 bags.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Domestic standard was unchanged as to price during the period under review, but the premium advanced from a range of 24c. to 25c. to a new range of 24¾c. to 25½c. Imported went up on the low side of the range from 21c. to 21¼c. but the high side of the listing held firm at 21½c. Domestic was still on the tight side as far as the supply was concerned. Demand was reported to be slowing up a bit and this was attributed to a resistance to high prices. The market for the imported was strong. It was still very difficult to obtain orders for shipment because of the dairy strike in the Argentine. However, it was expected in some quarters that the strike would be settled in a matter of days and this naturally gave some brightness to the picture. April shipments were the earliest that could be contracted for now. Authoratative sources, it was reported, found that the available supply in the Argentine was smaller than was expected at this time. The March 1 stocks were generally low and with the approach of the Winter season in that country it was expected that there would be a continuing tightness of supply. The demand during the period was said to be on the slow side, and much of this was attributed to the buyers' desire to watch developments at the source.

Glue—There was some variance of opinion as to the state of demand for the bone material. In some directions it was reported that sellers were not encountering any particularly good demand while from another source it was said that there were no complaints and that business seemed to be holding its own. Supply was ample to cover normal buying needs. Prices were unchanged and it was reported that there were no revisions in prospect one way or

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another. Four hundred bags arrived in this country last week from Antwerp.

Demand for hide glue was said to be showing some improvement. It was now considered about fair and on the way up. One source pointed out that business could not be considered what it was in the early part of 1948, but ventured the guess that it would come back to those levels. Supply was in an improved position but the inventories were still not anything considerable. There was no trouble encountered in the filling of normal orders. Prices held at previous levels and the expectation was that they would continue to do so for the immediate future, at least.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers of crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended March 4 averaged $20.99 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with an average for the previous week of $20.82.

The eighteen reporting plants received 5,885 barrels of gum during the week, or an average of 327 barrels per plant, compared with 325 barrels for the previous week. The contents of the gum averaged 10.95 gallons of turpentine and 297.4 pounds of rosin per barrel. The gum was graded 22 percent WW, 30 percent WG, 26 percent N, 11 percent M, and 11 percent K and below.

The department said that there has been little change in prices paid for gum since mid-January. Receipts have changed from winter scrape to freshly dipped gum. The turpentine and rosin content has been steady and its value has been established by a static market for the processed products.

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended March 10 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. Thursday	l.c.l., ex whse. Friday
B	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$7.00	$7.75
D	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.75
E	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.40	8.15
F	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.40	8.15
G	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.40	8.15
H	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	7.40	8.15
I	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	7.40	8.15
K	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	7.40	8.15
M	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	7.40	8.15
N	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	7.40	8.15
WG	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	8.00	8.75
WW	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	8.10	8.85
X	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	8.10	8.85
Sales	...	...	...	...	...		
Receipts	13	526	145	...	100		
Shipments	831		84				
Stocks	26,973	27,499	27,560	27,560	27,660		

Gum Turpentine

	Drums Savannah Exchange Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. N.Y. (7 lbs.) Friday
Per gal.	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.50½ .58
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	...	...	
Receipts, bbls.	283	11	...	261	480	
Shipments, bbls.	3,194	36	200	4	...	
Stocks, bbls.	6,192	6,167	5,967	6,224	6,704	

N.Y. Paint Technicians Discuss Color Matching

Francis Scofield, of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, discussed the effect of light on color matching at a meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, held March 2 at the Building Trades Employers' Association, 2 Park avenue, New York.

Mr. Scofield, who is the chairman of the delegation of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs to the Intersociety Color Council, stressed the need for standard lighting conditions and procedures in color matching. After defining color at some length, Mr. Scofield demonstrated how lights of different color temperature affect the apparent color that the eye sees. Some colors which appear to match perfectly under one light appear to be quite different under another light, he said.

Paint, Varnish Exchange Club to Meet on April 18

The Paint and Varnish Exchange Club will meet at the Taft hotel, New York, on April 18. The guest speaker will be Kenneth V. McCullough, head of the protective coatings development department of the Bakelite Corporation, who will discuss "Coating Resins Based on Styrene." The member speaker will be William N. McKee, technical sales manager of the W. A. Cleary Corporation, who will speak on "Soya Lecithin."

Cleveland Paint Club Plans Mar. 23 Meeting

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer association will meet at the Cleveland hotel on March 23. The feature of the meeting will be the presentation by C. J. O'Connor, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., of his motion picture, "Around the World with Charlie."

NPSA to Meet

The National Paint Salesmen's Association will hold its annual meeting at the Ritz-Carlton hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on October 12 to 14. S. J. Gorman jr. is chairman of the convention committee.

Trade Briefs

Earl J. Nelson, Aluminum Company of America sales engineer, has been elected to the executive committee of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Gilman Paper Company, New York, has opened a western sales office in the Daily News building, Chicago. It is under the management of Ernest A. Kendler.

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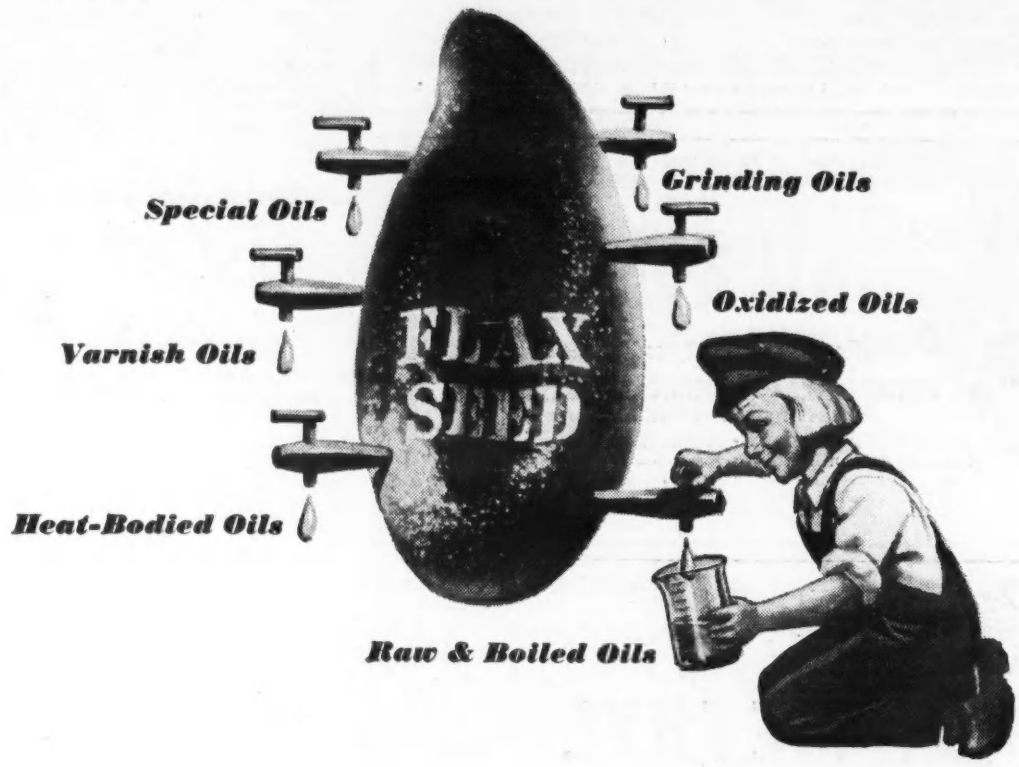

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N. Y. Paint Credit Men Appoint Committee Heads

The Paint and Allied Industries Group of the New York Credit Men's Association has appointed standing committees for the 1950 year. The chairman of the various groups are as follows:—

Auditing, S. Samuels, Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, Inc.; board of credit appraisal and receivable recovery, Victor Isaacs, Central Paint & Varnish Works, Inc.; entertainment, T. H. Kleine, Hilo Varnish Corporation; grievance, W. T. Stewart, Benjamin Moore & Co.; membership, Mr. Kleine; nominating, S. H. Kaplan, Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Inc.; publicity, W. Rohs, Colonial Works, Inc.; resolutions and amendments, H. F. Forster, Keystone Varnish Company; uniform practice, A. C. Beach, Sherwin-Williams Company, and program, M. B. Weinstock, M. J. Merkin Paint Company.

ACCL Plans Meetings

The American Council of Commercial Laboratories will hold its twenty-first meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 22 and 23. The headquarters for the meeting will be at the Cleveland hotel, and the council will sponsor the "Ohio Men of Science and Industry Dinner" at the Statler hotel on June 23.

The twenty-second meeting of the council will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on November 14 and 15. The fourth annual "Men of Science and Industry Dinner" will be held in that hotel on November 15.

FPVPC Grants Fellowship

A graduate fellowship in chemical engineering has been established by the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs at the Illinois Institute of Technology. The fellowship, which leads to a doctor of philosophy degree in chemical engineering, includes a grant of $1,350 and $660 tuition for two semesters and a summer session. The fellow selected will engage in research on fume recovery in varnish plants.

Devoe & Raynolds Concludes Series of Sales Meetings

Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, has concluded a series of meetings called to outline an extensive sales, advertising and merchandising campaign to salesmen, district branch and store managers. The meetings were held in Dallas, Chicago, Boston, New York and Roanoke, Va., under the direction of Renshaw Smith, jr., vice-president of trade sales, and George P. Gray, vice-president and general sales manager.

Hilton-Davis Names Glos Analytical Laboratory Head

Arthur F. Glos has been put in charge of the analytical laboratory of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Glos was formerly in charge of pigment research and raw material testing for the pigment department, where he is being replaced by Walter Steele. Mr. Glos became associated with Hilton-Davis as a research chemist in 1935.

Allied Finishing Engages Two

The Allied Finishing Specialties Company, Chicago, has appointed James C. Neylon sales representative in the Cleveland area and has added H. D. Braitberg to its Chicago sales staff. Both men will specialize in serving those firms which have had difficulty in solving technical problems.

Loven Chemical Formed in Calif.

Loven Chemical of California has been formed in Newhall, Calif., to produce phenolic molding compounds. Officers of the new company are:—President, Dr. Karl A. Loven; vice-president, Harry C. Millerburg, and secretary, Wayne Pfundstein.

Trade Briefs

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has appointed W. C. Wagner jr., manager of its store at 928 South Main street, Los Angeles.

McDougal Butler Company has filed plans with the city for alterations in its plant at 2933 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., at a cost of $50,000.

Bakelite Corporation, New York, has published a new booklet entitled "Vinylite —Vinyl Butyral Resins." Copies may be obtained from the company at 300 Madison avenue, New York.

Frank C. Penl has been appointed sales manager of transportation finishes for McDougall-Butler Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Penl has been identified with the paint industry for twenty-four years.

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has awarded a complete set of Mattiello's "Protective and Decorative Coatings" to W. Dean Trautman, a student in protective coatings work at Case Institute of Technology, for excellence in course work.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

As a result of a stronger crude cottonseed oil market, competing edible oils were firmer and the price index advanced 0.8 point during the week.

Prices of crude cottonseed oil were lifted ½ cent per pound under a good inquiry and the scarcity of offerings from all sections of the South. Trading was light at the higher level. This strengthened other edible oils, despite the limited volume of trading. Peanut oil futures were higher fractionally, while nearby delivery was unchanged, due to the uncertainty of peanut replacements for crushing. Soybean oil was firmer, and was raised fractionally for nearby and forward delivery, due to the strong soybean market. Corn oil also was lifted fractionally, though demand was restricted.

Edible olive oil was easier as a result of lower duty, which became effective last week and prices were reduced 25 cents per gallon. Lower official export prices for shipment from Spain also was a contributing factor.

The edge was off the tallow and grease market. Offerings of all grades were more liberal, and large users purchased sizable quantities at current quotations. Buying interest subsided late in the week, though prices remained unchanged. Export inquiry also was considerably less active last week than heretofore.

Carnauba wax dropped sharply on the spot last week, under liberal offerings of "barter" wax which disrupted the market. Trading was fairly active at the lower levels and the market became more stabilized following the news that the Brazilian government withdrew permits for barter trading.

World production of fats and oils in 1949 increased 5 percent above 1948 and exceeded the prewar production for the first time since the end of hostilities, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Total production from all important animal and vegetable sources was estimated at more than 22,000,000 short tons, compared with less than 21,000,000 tons 1948 and the 1935-39 average of 21,800,000 short tons.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued strong last week, reflecting higher crude oil market. New highs were reached for all months, but were not sustained, following reaction late in the period. However, the setback was slight and of a technical nature as crude continued to advance with offerings scarce. Based on the current price of crude oil, bleachable oil futures were considered too low.

Crude cottonseed oil was raised to 13¼c. bid and 13½c. asked per pound, tankcars, in the Southeast and offers were limited. In the Valley trading took place at 13⅛c. and 13¼c. asked. Sales took place at 13c. and was bid in Texas, 13⅛c. asked. Government owned crude was held at 13⅛c. per pound, loose, Texas mills. The bulk of this oil was reported located at high freight points, which would bring the cost at least ⅛c. more.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	37	15.30	15.00	14.95@15.05
May	517	15.19	14.80	14.83@14.84S
July	537	14.98	14.62	14.63@14.65
September	341	14.56	14.19	14.25@14.24S
October	143	14.25	13.82	13.93@13.95
December	88	13.95	13.50	13.55@13.53S
January				13.52N

Total sales, 1,663 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Trading in crude cottonseed oil at 13⅛c. per pound, tankcars and 12½c. per pound, tankcars, Valley basis. Market steady. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $58.50 to $59.50 per ton, bulk, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls, $7 per ton, mills, slab cottonseed cake held at $53 per ton, bulk, Mississippi points and $57.50 to $58 f.a.s. New Orleans, March-April.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, futures, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, 3c. to 4c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 25c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949
119.7	118.9	115.4	111.3	146.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Linseed Oil

Lower prices for linseed oil were announced last week, declines ranging from 4 to 6 points per pound depending upon seller. Raw oil was reduced to 16.90c. per pound, tankcars, Zone 3, March-June delivery, and to 18.10c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis. Smaller quantities ranged from 18.70c. to 19.10c., drums, as to quantity. Trading was not improved by the lower quotations, and was confined to moderate quantities for immediate needs.

Minneapolis.—Consumers showed little interest in new commitments at the local market last week. Raw oil was reduced to 16.3c. tankcars, Zone 1 and some business was reported at 16c. per pound, same basis. CCC offered 450,000,000 pounds of oil at 17.7c. per pound at Minneapolis and Chicago, at 18.3c. per pound at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Portland, Ore., and at 18c. per pound at Buffalo, San Francisco and Los Angeles for March shipment.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	8,280,000	8,940,000
Since Sept. 1	233,100,000	184,498,000

Flaxseed—Trading was reported light and spotty last week.

Minneapolis.—Interest in flaxseed was virtually nil the past week as only a few buyers were in the market for supplies. Receipts at Minneapolis totaled only 98 cars, of which 14 cars were shipped out. Top price held at $3.90 for choice North Dakota and northern Minnesota flax, but this was paid sparingly. Intermediate grades sold at $3.80 a bushel while the poorest types sold down to $3.70. A total of 10,800,578 bushels of flaxseed in the Northwestern states was under price support as of Jan. 31, 1950, department of agriculture disclosed. Minnesota had 4,624,738 bushels of flax under loan and purchase agreements, North Dakota 4,151,183 bushels, South Dakota 1,636,335 bushels, Iowa 332,233 bushels and Montana 56,089 bushels. Meanwhile, the Commodity Credit Corp. announced its new domestic selling price on flaxseed. The CCC offered 13,000,000 bushels of No. 1 flax at $4.29 per net bushel, bulk, in store at Minneapolis. Reports from the West Coast said the new flaxseed crop was progressing well under favorable conditions. The drouth in Texas was said to be spreading from the southern to northern regions of the state. Kansas said recent good rains helped the newly-seeded flax crop there.

Receipts and shipments of last week, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	Receipts 1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	Shipments 1948-49
This week	139,000	158,100	27,200	117,300
Since Sept. 1	15,346,100	30,376,400	2,324,700	7,543,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Trading was light, mainly for actual requirements. Market was firm, reflecting the strength of castor beans. Prices were without change.

Coconut—Prices were higher fractionally last week, reflecting the strength of competing oils. Trading was light, mainly for actual requirements.

Cottonseed Crush—January

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during January, 1950, and December, 1949, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Jan., 1950	Dec., 1949
	Tons	
Receipts	178,929	449,701
Crushed	654,340	677,438
Stocks at mills	1,406,603	1,884,014

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	210,057,000	217,619,000
Stocks at mills	73,463,000	68,026,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	175,927,000	172,940,000
Factory and whse. stocks	255,630,000	218,210,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	288,029	309,772
Stocks at mills	175,684	142,801

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	152,092	158,420
Stocks at mills	106,610	110,166

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	*192,703	202,785
Stocks at mills	†216,847	264,805

* Includes 47,380 bales first cut, 133,170 bales second cut, and 11,953 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 618.6; first cut, 601.9; second cut, 626.9; and mill run, 592.8 pounds.

† Includes 63,411 bales first cut, 140,398 bales second cut, and 13,038 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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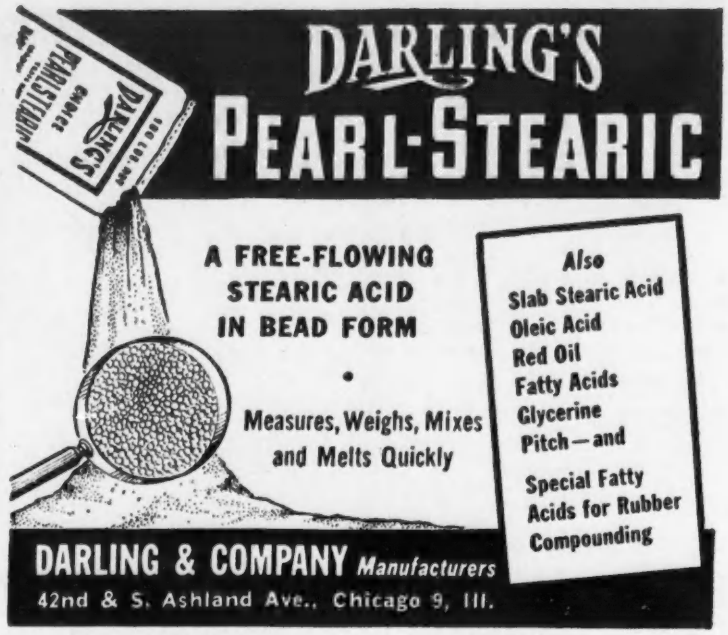

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tionally. Crude oil was boosted to 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, March shipment, and 14½c. for April.

Copra—This market became firmer and shipments were advanced to $195, short ton, c.i.f., Pacific coast, following sales at $191.50 earlier in the week.

Corn—This market was firmer with competing oils and up ⅛c. Crude oil was held at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for March shipment; 13⅝c. April and 13½c. May. Refined oil was quoted at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry was restricted to actual requirements. Trading was slow. Tankcars were unchanged at 20c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt, and 19c. forward delivery. Drums ranged from 21c. to 22c. per pound, as to quantity.

Olive—Lower duty for edible oil, which became effective March 9 and announcement of reduced cost for Spanish oil for shipment, created an easier tone and quotations for spot oil were off about 25c. per gallon. African oil was quoted at $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, and Spanish at $2.40 to $2.50, same basis. The Spanish government announced new export price at $46 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. Commercial oil and foots were inactive and quotably unchanged.

Peanut—Crude oil was sold at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills Texas for March delivery, and at 15c. May-June. In the Southeast, market was nominal at 15c. Refined oil was quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Strength in soybeans kept oil in a firm position. Crude oil was sold at 12⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, March shipment and 12¼c. April and 12c. May. May-June was quoted at 11⅞c. and July-September 11¾c. Refined edible oil was advanced to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Alkali refined and clarified were firmer at 15c. and 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York, respectively. CCC reported the purchase of 535,000 bushels of soybeans during the week ended March 3, bringing the total to 1,136,066 bushels for the period, October 1, 1949 to March 3, 1950.

Sales and price of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended March 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	7	12.90	12.75	12.65@12.80
April				12.15@12.40
May	29	12.18	11.93	11.95—11.93S
June	1	11.75	11.75	11.50@11.70
July	16	11.88	11.61	11.61S
August				11.55N
September	15	11.50	11.35	11.28@11.29
October	16	10.70	10.60	10.45@11.50
November	8	10.45	10.35	10.35@10.40
December	12	10.45	10.13	10.15—10.13S
January				9.85@10.15
February				9.85@10.15

Total sales, 104 tankcars.

Tung—Market remained steady, with trading limited at 26½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for March and early April delivery. Late April delivery was quoted at 26c. and May 25⅞c., same basis. Domestic oil ranged from 25½c. to 25¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills, according to delivery. The value of declared tung oil exports from China to the United States in January 1950 amounted to $893,335 (United States currency). The shipments were made by several firms, including the state-owned China Vegetable Oil Corporation, at a price equal to or above the floor price of 23.5 cents per pound, cost and freight, San Francisco. Originally, the tung oil was to have been exported from Shanghai, but because of the Nationalist blockade of that port the oil was transported by railroad to Tientsin and Tsingtao at a 50 percent reduction in the regular freight rate and shipped from those ports.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oil Market

Los Angeles.—The persistent increase in prices here has stimulated further buying interest and the local market reported improved trading. No price increases are evident for the inedible oils and sales of these items have been light. Tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, quoted as follows:—

Castor, No. 1, 18.75c. per pound; No. 3, 17.5c. per pound; No. 1, dms, l.c.l., 20.25c. per pound; No. 3, dms., l.c.l., 19c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, dms., l.c.l., 24c. per pound, and unbodied, dms., l.c.l., 23c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 14.5c. per pound. Corn, crude, 13¾c. per pound, Chicago basis; refined, 17.75c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13c. per pound, Texas, 13⅛c. per pound Valley; bleachable, local, 14.75c. per pound; refined, 16c. per pound. Linseed, 17c. per pound. Peanut, crude, f.o.b. mill, 14.75c. per pound; refined, 18c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 12.5c. per pound, Decatur basis; refined, 15.75c. per pound. Tung, 26c. per pound, Florida or Georgia.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was fairly active in all grades at current quotations last week. Offerings were freer, and buyers displayed less interest late in the week. Export inquiry fell off considerably and business was inactive.

Lard—Trading was reported slow as domestic and export inquiry was materially reduced last week. Pure refined lard for export ranged from 11¾c. to 12¼c. per pound, containers, f.a.s., depending upon seller.

Tallow—A good volume of business was transacted in all grades at unchanged quotations last week, chiefly for domestic use. Large buyers had no difficulty getting high and low grades, and late in the week practically withdrew from the market. Export inquiry slackened considerably.

Animal Oils

Degras—Crude and refined grades were unchanged and steady. Demand was fairly active to immediate needs.

Grease Oils—Trading was limited to prompt delivery. Quotations were without change.

Oleo Oil—This market remained steady. Extra was firmer at 13c. per pound, drums, New York delivery.

Oleo Stearine — Demand was light, mainly for immediate delivery. Market was unchanged at 9¼c. per pound, barrels, New York.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was slow, chiefly for small lots for actual needs. Prices were easy, ranging from 7½c. to 8½c. per pound, drums, New York delivery, depending up quality and quantity.

Fish—Stocks of crude menhaden and sardine oils were scanty and maintained at unchanged quotations. Crude menhaden was nominal at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, Atlantic coast. Some business was reported at 5c. to 5¼c. Gulf ports, forward delivery, if and when made. Crude sardine was held at 6¾c. to 7c., tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, with bids ¼c. less. Refined grades were firmly held at current levels.

Los Angeles.—The sardine oil market witnessed its heaviest trading for several weeks as close to twenty-seven cars of oil were traded within the past ten days. Trading started at San Pedro when 17 cars were sold at 6¼c. per pound. Buying interest quickly spread to Monterey and sales took place up to 6¾c. Stocks have been reduced to about 7 cars of oil held by processors, 3 or 4 cars at Monterey and possibly 4 cars at San Pedro with users of the oil considerably concerned over this sudden change in the supply picture. The market was firm with offerings held at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Increased interest was also noted in tuna oil with sellers quoting 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Mixed tuna and mackerel oil was offered at 7¾c. per pound, same basis.

Sperm—Arrivals totaled 5,694 tons of sperm oil at New York from Rotterdam last week. Market was unchanged and steady.

Whale—According to official reports from Tokio, the Japanese Antarctic whaling expedition made a record catch of 1,941 whales, compared with the previous catch of 1,645 whales. In current whaling season up to January 15, 1950, the Dutch whaler Willem Barendz, which, assisted by eleven catchers, is operating in the Antarctic, has produced 25,912 barrels of whale oil and 4,644 barrels of sperm oil. In the previous season of 1948-49 the production up to January 15, 1949, was 24,541 barrels of whale oil and 3,838 barrels of sperm oil.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—This market was steady, with trading fairly active for prompt requirements. Quotations for all grades were without change.

Stearic Acid—Moderate quantities were moving into consuming channels against orders for prompt delivery. All grades were maintained at former quotations.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Offerings of slab cottonseed cake and meal throughout the Mississippi Valley region became scarce after the announcement that $2,475,000 had been released to Denmark by the ECA for the purchase of proteins. Loose slab cake, 41 percent, was sold at $53 per ton f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points, March-April shipment. Sacked 41 percent meal was offered at $58.50 basis Memphis and $58 Middle Delta region. The cake market in Texas has advanced from $50 to $54 f.o.b. mill points since the announcement that Denmark would buy proteins. Export business was reported at $58, f.a.s. Houston. Offerings of meal in the Southeast continue very light as supplies at mills are low. Sacked meal, 41 percent, was quoted at $63, f.o.b. Georgia and South Carolina mills, and 36 percent $5 less, and bulk, $3 lower.

Linseed Meal—Trading was fairly active. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed meal continued good during the past week and the tone of the market was steady. Supplies of 34 percent expeller meal were not being offered by mills. Resellers, which held a fair amount of 34 percent, were quoting at $64 per ton, bulk, Minneapolis basis Thirty-six percent extracted

Leaves Strohmeyer & Arpe

Arthur H. Hoffman, chairman of the board of Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, New York, has retired from active participation in the business. Mr. Hoffman joined the company in 1910, was elected secretary in 1920, and later became vice-president. In 1940 he was named president and treasurer, and held that office until 1948, when he became chairman of the board.

linseed meal sold at $60 per ton, about unchanged from the previous week.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	14,100,000	14,380,000
Since Sept. 1	487,790,000	367,520,000

Peanut Meal—This market was firmer, due principally to export activity and the announcement that Denmark would buy proteins with ECA dollars. Old process meal, 45 percent, was quoted at $61 to $62, f.o.b. Georgia and South Alabama mill points, March-April shipment.

Soybean Meal—Meal, 41 and 44 percent, bulk, was quoted at $59 to $60, Decatur, March through September, and 45 percent sacked at $65, basis Mississippi and West Tennessee; $67, Alabama; $69, South Carolina, and $68 to $69, North Carolina mill points; March-April shipment. Demand continued fairly good, with an ample supply.

Waxes

Beeswax—Quiet trading continued to characterize this market. Consumers operated in hand-to-mouth manner. Prices were without change.

Candelilla—Demand was restricted to small lots for immediate needs. Crude and refined were quotably unchanged.

Carnauba—This market was easier, due to liberal offers of "barter" wax for spot and prompt delivery. Prices were off at least 3c. per pound for spot stocks. Trading was fairly active at the lower levels, and the market was expected to become firmer following the withdrawal of barter permits by the Brazilian government. No. 3, North country, crude was quoted at 78c. to 79c. per pound, and refined, 81c. to 82c. on the spot, as to quantity; yellow, No. 1, $1.05 to $1.07, and No. 2, $1.03 to $1.05, same basis.

Ouricury—Refined was unchanged and steady at 81c. to 82c. per pound, on spot, as to quantity.

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United Lacquer Manufacturing Corporation, Linden, N. J., has developed a new dual purpose lacquer, known as "Base XC 14," for use on both cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate butyrate. It is available in a clear finish o rin colors in any desired sheen, and will airdry in a few minutes, according to the company.

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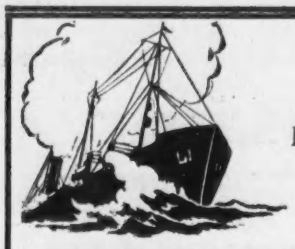

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To the Greeks and Romans, as to the Egyptians, wax supposedly held great mystical qualities and wax figurines were used in many healing and religious ceremonies. Probably the greatest wax contribution of the Roman Empire was the candle. A crude affair of flax thread coated with wax and pitch, this candle was none-the-less one of man's outstanding achievements, for it gave him a bright, long burning light without the cumbersomeness of the torch.

Covered by the darkness of centuries is the origin of the "Lost Wax" process . . . a method for making metal castings through the use of a wax pattern, which is later melted out of its clay shell leaving its impression behind to mold the liquid metal. Our modern industry still uses modifications of the "Lost Wax" process to produce its most intricate castings.

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Northeast Oil Chemists Plan April 25 Meeting

The Northeast Oil Chemists Association will meet at the Military Park hotel, Newark, N. J., on April 25. At the recent organizational meeting of the group, M. F. Lauro was named head of the by-laws committee, W. A. Peterson head of the program committee, and E. A. Sigworth chairman of the nominating committee. Peter Kalustian, E. F. Drew & Co., presided over the meeting, and the speakers were Victor Servell, retired official of Lever Brothers Company, and W. A. Peterson, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

Staley Engages Two Salesmen

The A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., has appointed two new representatives to its industrial sales division. Paul H. Prentiss, formerly with American Maize Products, will work in Chicago and the Mississippi Valley states as a special sales representative, and Ronald W. Murphy will have the west coast as his territory.

Margarine Taxes Repeal

—Continued from page 4

in the public mind is left to the Federal Trade Commission.

Violation Penalties Increased

The provision in the bill increasing the penalties for violation of FTC orders provides that each day of continuing violation of a final order of the FTC shall constitute a separate offense and subject to a $5,000 fine. The present law permits a fine of $5,000 for each separate violation but a continuing violation is regarded as one violation.

Inclusion of this provision in the bill by the senate was thought at the time to relate solely to such orders as the FTC might issue in its supervision of oleomargarine advertising, but it later developed that its application is general to all orders of the commission. As a result a number of protests have been registered with congress by various businesses that the penalties are too harsh.

Drug, Food Industries Protest

Senator H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, called attention to inquiries from food and drug industries of his state. They wanted a chance to present their case on the penalties, he said, because they feared the penalties will work a very considerable hardship against them. They called attention to the fact that the $5,000 per day fine applies whether or not the violations were willful or not.

Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, in charge of the bill, pointed out, however, that the penalties apply only after the cases have been thoroughly adjudicated and the orders have become final. He said that he did not see where there was any real danger to legitimate business, but if it is found to the contrary it can be corrected by congress.

William T. Kelley, general counsel to the FTC, explained in a letter to Senator J. William Fulbright, of Arkansas, that the policy of regarding each day of violation of an order as a separate offense and subject to a separate penalty is not new. Its principal value insofar as the FTC is concerned, however, will be in the field of price fixing, he added.

Olive Oil Export Curb

—Continued from page 3

the secretary general of the conference reviewed the improved condition of fats and oils supplies generally; the increasing use of synthetics for soap, and the decline both in price of fats and oils and in the purchasing power of consumers. Olive oil, though somewhat of a luxury item, is important to the economy of many Mediterranean basin countries, and the drop in exports is of concern, he said.

Normalize Olive Oil Market

Among other points, the speaker concluded that (1) an international agreement aimed at normalizing the olive oil market is essential, (2) the olive oil market is a specialized market with both supply and demand quantitatively limited, and it should not be confused with the large general fats and oils market, (3) the special character of the demand in importing countries, particularly in the Western Hemisphere, calls for a study of this demand, and (4) olive oil production costs should be reduced.

At the conclusion of the conference, five committees were named to consider various proposals concerning the organization and operation of FIO and to draft a resolution leading toward an international agreement on olive oil. As a result of the efforts of these committees, the following protocols were signed before the conference closed:—

(1) FIO finance; (2) universal contract; olive oil grades, International Arbitration Commission; (3) advertising olive products; (4) Mediterranean agreement, and (5) organization of the thirteenth international oilculture congress.

To Fix Export Quotas

Protocol (4) is of particular interest, OFAR said. It was agreed in principle to fix annual export quotas for olive oil and to regulate stockpiles of oil. An export price, presumably uniform, for hard currency countries is to be established. A draft agreement, based on prinicples enunciated in this protocol, is to be drawn up by FIO directive committee at a meeting to be held at Tunis in March or April, 1950.

The next FIO congress will be opened in Seville, Spain, on November 15, 1950.

Fats, Oils World Output

—Continued from page 3

areas, it was said. During 1949, as an illustration of this disparity, sterling prices of a basic group of fats and oils were five times the prewar level, while United States prices for fats and oils fell to less than 1½ times the prewar level. Even with low dollar prices, a liberal use of dollar aid program funds was necessary to step up United States exports and relieve shortages in the non-dollar countries.

The following tables show production and exports of fats and oils with comparisons, in short tons:—

World Production*

	Total in oil or fat equivalent 1949	Total in oil or fat equivalent 1948
Edible vegetable oils:		
Cottonseed	1,600,000	1,500,000
Peanut	1,966,000	1,914,000
Soybean	1,490,000	1,641,000
Sunflower	938,000	942,000
Olive	985,000	530,000
Sesame	693,000	702,000
Total	7,672,000	7,229,000
Palm oils:		
Coconut	1,300,000	1,230,000
Palm kernel	460,000	395,000
Palm	635,000	545,000
Babassu kernel	42,000	49,000
Total	2,437,000	2,219,000
Industrial oils:		
Flaxseed	1,187,000	1,282,000
Castorbean	211,000	230,000
Rapeseed	1,641,000	1,637,000
Oiticica	3,000	20,000
Tung	135,000	150,000
Perilla seed	5,000	5,000
Total	3,182,000	3,324,000
Animal fats:		
Butter	3,093,000	2,900,000
Lard	2,730,000	2,500,000
Tallow and greases	2,220,000	2,060,000
Total	8,043,000	7,460,000
Marine oils:		
Whale (excluding sperm)	392,000	385,000
Fish	292,000	237,000
Total	684,000	622,000
Estimated world total	22,018,000	20,854,000

World Exports

	Total in oil or fat equivalent Forecast 1950	Total in oil or fat equivalent Estimated 1949
Edible vegetable oils:		
Cottonseed	120,000	117,000
Peanut	500,000	542,000
Soybean	250,000	288,000
Sunflower	100,000	50,000
Olive	100,000	45,000
Sesame	30,000	44,000
Total	1,100,000	1,086,000
Palm oils:		
Coconut	1,000,000	1,040,000
Palm kernel	450,000	415,000
Palm	550,000	507,000
Babassu kernel	18,000	17,000
Total	2,018,000	1,979,000
Industrial oils:		
Linseed	290,000	287,000
Castor	75,000	77,000
Rapeseed	15,000	17,000
Oiticica	12,000	7,000
Tung	50,000	54,000
Perilla	.....	.....
Total	442,000	442,000
Animal fats:		
Butter	460,000	445,000
Lard	220,000	325,000
Tallow and greases	275,000	265,000
Total	955,000	1,035,000
Marine oils:		
Whale (excl. sperm)	385,000	385,000
Fish	100,000	90,000
Total	485,000	475,000
Grand total	5,000,000	5,017,000

* In the case of each vegetable oilseed, the oil production was determined by estimating the percentage of the total world crop crushed for use as visible fats and oils. Allowances were made for seed, livestock feed, losses, and direct consumption as human food with crushing percentages as follows:—

Crop	Pct.
Castorbeans	95
Sunflower seed, rapeseed, flaxseed and perilla	90
Sesame	85
Cottonseed	75
Soybeans	63
Peanuts	60

Olive oil, babassu, oiticica, tung, lard, tallow, whale, and fish oil are 100 percent of production. Butter is reduced to a fat basis at 81 percent of production. Since export data are the only reliable records for most palm oils, 25 percent was added to coconut oil (including oil content of copra) and palm oil exports, and 10 percent to palm kernel and palm kernel oil exports to cover local consumption and arrive at total production.

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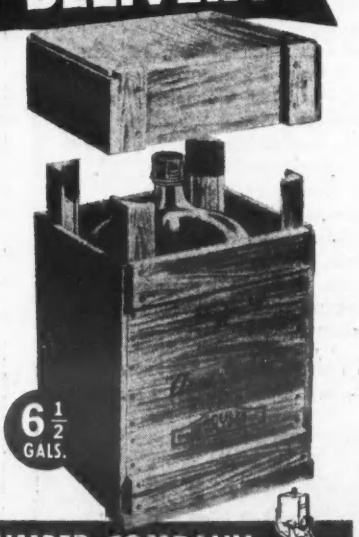

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2 Day Steel Ball Mills, 24"x20" and 30"x20".
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1 Patterson Pebble Mill, 4'x3' motorized.
1 Patterson Buhrstone Lined Mill, 6'x5'.

MILLS and GRINDERS

6 Fitzpatrick Stainless Model D Comminutors.
5 Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam to No. 4.
1 Bauer 36" Double Runner Attrition Mills (2 50 H.P. motors).
7 Three Roller Mills, 12"x30" and 16"x40".

MIXERS

12 Ribbon Type Powder Mixers, 200 lb. to 10,000 lb.
40 Double Arm Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers up to 150 gal.
3 Tumbling Batch Mixers, 20, 80 and 120 cu. ft.
1 Readco 210 gal. Jacketed Ribbon Type Mixer.
1 Readco Stainless 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2 Stainless Lab. size (3 gal.) W.&P. Double Arm Mixer.
1 Day 40 gal. Nickeled Pony Mixer.

STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES TANKS and VACUUM PANS

Closed Top Jacketed Vessels, 3'x3'; 4'x5' and 5'x8'.
3 Open Top Jacketed Tanks, 65"x65"; full jackets.
3 NEW 5,000 Gal S.S. Tanks.

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1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle with Agitator, 800 gallons.
1—Stainless Steel Tank, with coils and agitator, 1,000 gallons.
2—Stainless Steel, 80 gallon Jacketed Kettles.
2—Lead-lined Jacketed Kettles with Agitators, 500 gallons.
1—Acme Stainless Steel Condenser, 100 sq. ft.
4—250 Gallon, Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 3' x 4' 6".
1—Stainless Steel, 50 Gallon Vacuum Tank.
1—Stainless Steel, 300 Gallon Vacuum Tank.
1—Stainless Steel Column, 18" dia. x 18' long, 3 sections.
1—Stainless Steel Column, 6" x 6'.
1—Stainless Steel Sparkler Filter, Model No. 14D4.
1—Ertel Stainless Steel Filter, 12".
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2—Hammermills.
15—Stainless Steel Pumps (All Sizes).
1—Beech Russ No. 6 Vacuum Pump, with 7½ HP motor.
18—Aluminum Storage Tanks, 400 Gallons.

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ESTABLISHED 1886

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4—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Columns 6' dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.
1—Copper Bubble Cap Column, 30" dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.
2—Stainless Steel Spray Towers, 33" x 17'
1—Atm. Tray Dryer, 1,000 sq. ft.
3—Pan Dryers or Graining Kettles, Jktd. & Agit.: 5' dia. x 30"; 9' dia. x 36".
2—Sharples #16V Super-Centrifuges, stainless steel, dual purpose bowl.
1—Ingersoll Rand bronze Centrif. Pump, 850 GPM @ 140', 40 HP motor.
2—Ing. Rand Bronze Centrif. Pumps, 200 GPM @ 230', 20 HP motor.
8—Duriron Centrif. Pumps, 80 GPM @ 45'.
1—Monel Jktd. & Agit. Reaction Kettle, 100 gal., vacuum or pressure.
3—B&S Stainless Reaction Kettles, direct fired, heavy duty agitator—approx. 1,000 gal. cap.
3—Stainless Steel Tanks, 3,450 gal., vert., bolted top, 9' dia. x 7'3" high; coils.
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8—Tub. Heat Exchangers, Steel, 31 sq. ft.
1—Struthers Wells Evaporator, 4' x 8', vert. unit, 100 sq. ft. tubes.
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6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers.
1—#90 Raymond Mill 30 HP, complete.
Day 1200# steel, Powder Mixer & Sifter.
4—French Oil 400-Ton Linseed Presses.
2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles. Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x26" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24"
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer
8—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, & 9 gals.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48".
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 6 gal. sizes.
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2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames
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6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
6—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 8"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ¼" to 3".
1—Stedman #32 single roll crusher.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
11—Sharples No. 6A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
2—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
2—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Samco Jr. auto. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Revolvator hand operated 1,000#.
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15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
Rotary Cutters up to 40 HP.
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6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
4—#00 & #0000 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 500 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 501.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc

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Synthetic Liquid Fuels Costs Said to Be Lowering

Achievements of the Bureau of Mines in synthetic liquid fuels research and development which indicate that synthetic fuel costs are nearing competitive levels were described in the annual report of Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman to congress.

Appraising progress in terms of estimated product cost, Secretary Chapman said that refined products now could be produced from oil shale and coal at actual costs averaging 7.3 cents and 10.8 cents a gallon, respectively. If a profit of 6 percent on the average unamortized capital investment is added, plus income taxes, the wholesale price for products at the plant would average 9 cents a gallon for those from oil shale and 14.5 cents for those from coal, he said.

Pressed Steel Tank Co. Elects Merker President

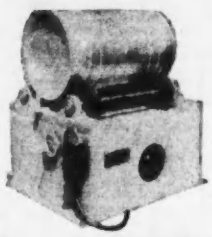
The board of directors of the Pressed Steel Tank Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has elected Herman Merker president, to succeed the late H. O. Brumder. Mr. Merker, who has been associated with the company for the past twenty-nine years, has been serving as executive vice-president. At the same directors meeting, W. G. Brumder, senior vice-president of the First Wisconsin National Bank, was elected a director of the company.

Chase Bag Holds Meeting

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, recently concluded its annual management conference, attended by managers and sales managers of its twenty-nine factories and sales offices. R. N. Conners, vice-president and general sales manager, discussed various company functions during the meeting.

Monsanto Discusses Glue Handling

Engineering assistance in planning bulk handling systems for resin glues is offered in a booklet prepared by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Written by Monsanto's plastic division, the booklet points out the economy of bulk handling resulting from lower direct glue costs, faster, more economical unloading and greater resin stability. A typical bulk handling layout is illustrated.



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Mikro-Pulverizers, Bantam and ±2-TH
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Rotary Kilns 54" x 30', 9' x 80', Ruggles Coles Rotary Dryers C-12 & 18, indirect heat.
No. 1½ UD & ±2-Simpson Mixer w/m. 8" screen shaker Lab.
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Durham Ave. & L.V.R.R. Metuchen, N. J.

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—At Ridiculously Low Prices
3—Day 40 Gal. Pony Mixers.
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2—Horiz. Spiral Mixers 1000± Cap.
1—Eppenbach Homo-Mixer S.S. 1 H.P.
1—Day 3/10 Gal. Jack. Kneader X.P. Motor.
1—W.&P. 9 Gal. Double Arm Mixer.
6—Day "B"-"C"-"D"-Powder Mixers.
2—Day "D-8" 800± All Steel Mixers.
1—Day 2½ Jack. Mogul Mixer—Vac. Cover.
1—Day 5 Gal. Jack. Mogul Mixer—S.S.
1—Steel Mixing Tank 1200 Gal.—Ag. M.D.
1—W.&P. Jacketed D.A. Mixer—2 H.P. Motor.
1—Steel Mixing Tank 500 Gals.
1—Abbe Lenart 1 Gal. Monel Vac. Mixer, Jack.
2—Vertical 1200 Gal. & 2500 Gal. S.S. Mixing Tanks.
1—Lancaster EAG-4 Stainless Steel Mixer—59" dia.
4—Lead Mixers 80 and 100 Gals. M.D.
Many, Many More—Send Us Your Inquiries —Ask for Bulletin A-24
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1—Aluminum Storage Tank, 10,000 gallons.
3—Shriver 36" x 36" closed delivery Filter Presses, 25, 26 and 48 Chambers.
1—Vallez ±49 Filter.
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1—Ball & Jewell Laboratory Rotary Cutter.
1—Pfaudler G/L Jacketed Reactor, 500 gallons.
1—Buflovak Chrome Plated Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90".
1—Swenson Walker Rubber Lined Crystallizer.
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8—NEW Alsop—½ H.P.—Portable Agitators—AC/3/60/220V/431 R.P.M. Stainless Steel Shafts and Propellers.
1—J. H. Day, 50 gal. Cincinnatus Mixer—sigma bladed.
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2—New Jersey Pony Labelers—M. D.
2—Ransome 9' Dia. x 11'6" rotary mixers.
4—Sperry, Shriver wood and C.I. filter presses from 12" to 42".
1—NEW Ceramic 65 gal. vac. Still—S/S coil agitated.
1—Bendix 2-door electric dryer.
1—Prater "Blue Streak" ±60 heavy duty pulverizer.
1—World straightaway labeler—M. D.
1—Heavy Duty 400 lb. Paddle Mixer—5 H.P. geared in head AC motor.
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8—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
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SHAKER—Tyler Ro-tap sieve with 10 sieves.
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Railroad Tank Car Tanks, 6,500 to 12,000 Gal. Cap., Coiled and Non-Coiled, Cleaned-Painted - Tested, Heavier - Safer - Cheaper. Other Tanks Too.
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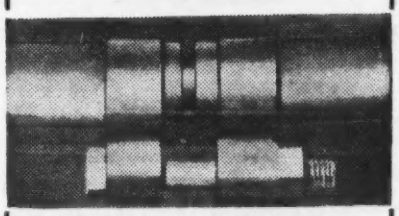
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New York import firm, established in 1909, desires to establish connections with firms, willing to act as brokers for essential oils, crude drugs, spices, botanicals, and pharmaceuticals. Areas: Northeast, except New York, West, except Chicago area, and South. Terms to be arranged. OPD 183.

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Southern Agency Wanted: I have been closely associated officially with the manufacturing drug industry at a high level for many years. I am now seeking one or more good accounts for southern representation on a commission basis in drug or allied lines. I reside in a large industrial southern city and have much knowledge and many contacts, permitting me to easily develop business for the right firms interested in selling to the better class southern manufacturing industries. Please respond to OPD 189.

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Factory of essential oils established in Egypt, wants collaboration with American factory of aromatic chemicals, for the manufacturing of latter products in Egypt, on base of license, partnership, or otherwise. OPD 191.

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Buehler Paint Mill—30x13", 5 rollers, water-cooled, without motor, excellent condition. Price $500 f.o.b. Boston. Telephone or wire us immediately. William I. Horlick Company, 407 Atlantic Avenue, Boston 10, Massachusetts. Tel. Han 6-2490.

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Stokes high vacuum pumps—212C, watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months; satisfaction guaranteed. Price $349 each; quantity available; inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

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We are interested in obtaining wood oil foots or contaminated wood oil products, now and in the future. Reply OPD 180.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 188.

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Wanted — Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

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Cosmetic Chemist—Exceptional opportunity for a young creative cosmetic chemist (28 to 40) to work with top management of well-known progressive company in the development of unique new products. He will work independently but in a laboratory where he has contacts with other creative chemists. Pharmaceutical background and some perfume knowledge helpful. OPD 185.

Paint Salesmen minimum one year selling production line finishes. Commission basis. Drawing $5,000 up, based on experience and business controlled. New Jersey, 75-mile radius New York and Philadelphia areas. Position Securing Bureau (Agency), 45 John Street, New York City.

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Contract Mixing of dry chemicals, soaps, alkalies, etc. Formulas confidential, railway siding drop shipments. Midwest location. OPD 167.

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Trucking Contractor—Owner, operator desires contract with company seeking dependable, efficient service. Experienced handling chemicals, essential oils and allied lines. Metropolitan and Long Island area. Truck equipped with hydraulic tailgate. Highest references. Reply OPD 181.

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#1 Special offer of Synthetic Detergent in bar form at a price of 9½c per lb on the basis of 32.8% active content. Contains a small percentage of soap which does not interfere with its application as a synthetic detergent, and about 34.5% starch. It was examined by a consultant in this field who recommends its use for textile scouring, commercial laundries, or as a general industrial cleaner. Will crush if necessary to convert to form more easily handled. Limited quantity available.

#2 Also in bar form, a 42.2% active detergent containing 40.2% anhydrous soap. Balance is chiefly moisture 21% and starch. Very suitable for commercial laundry use. Price 4c per lb. Will crush if necessary to convert to a form more easily handled.

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Acetic acid, glacial, 42,500 pounds, U. S. Air Force (MCPPXS2, Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1060, March 16.

Aluminium oxide, lithographic graining sand, 11,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 808, March 15.

Aluminium sulphate, 4,000 pounds, Veterans Hospital (Murfreesboro, Tenn.) invitation 50-272, March 21.

Aqua ammonia, 12,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation DA-ENG-805, March 14.

Carbon remover, 211,470 gallons, U. S. Air Force (MCPPXS2, Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1178, date not decided.

Cornstarch, 100,032 pounds, Quartermaster Office (Chicago 9) invitation 607, March 24.

Dope, cellulose acetate butyrate, 1,685 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50-138, March 24.

Drugs, aminophylline with phenobarbital, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 436, March 20; diasone tablets, invitation 431, March 20.

Ethyl alcohol, 9,310 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation DA-ENG-805, March 14; 4,320 gallons, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 446, March 21; 50,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinnny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 211, March 20.

Fertilizer, 26,000 pounds, Federal Prisoners Medical Center, Springfield, Mo., invitation 17-2207, March 16.

Floor wax, paste, 7,200 pounds, Federal Supply Service, (Washington 25) invitation 5H-86143-R, March 17; liquid, 60,500 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 193-S, March 23.

Fluxes, silver brazing, 2,000 pounds, and zinc ammonium chloride galvanizing, 8,000 pounds, various deliveries, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6232, March 31.

Indicators, including methyl orange and phenol red, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation DA-ENG-805, March 14.

Ink, waterproof drawing, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 554, March 30.

Lacquer, enamel, 3,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 226, March 21; 1,775 gallons, Army Quartermaster (New Cumberland, Pa.) invitation 20, March 16.

Laundry supplies, including sodium metasilicate, 1,000 pounds; laundry sour, 100 pounds, and starch 200 pounds, Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio, invitation 5-3439, March 16.

Malt syrup, 122,000 pounds, Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1, N. Y.) invitation 2951, March 17.

Milkpowder, type I, 90,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 597, March 28.

Nifer cake, 17,000 pounds, various deliveries, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6233, March 31.

Oleomargarine, 221,018 pounds, Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1, N. Y.) invitation 3000, March 21; 1,608 pounds, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va., invitation 9-4874, March 15; 900 pounds, National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., invitation 33-1514, March 23.

Paint, various, 1,050 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 110) invitation 50-123, March 15; 4,300 gallons, invitation 50,-152, March 15; 2,000 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 563, March 16; 300 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5H-86128-R, March 14; 1,450 gallons, invitation 5H-86438-R, March 15; 500 gallons, invitation 5H-86429-R, March 17; 1,825 gallons, invitation 5H-86135-R, March 17; **enamel,** 400 gallons, invitation 5H-86144-R, March 17.

Paint remover, 176,300 gallons, U. S. Air Force (MCPPXS2, Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1179, date not decided.

Paint stripping compound, 87,600 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,142, March 22.

Paradichlorobenzene, deodorant blocks, 15,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6236, March 31.

Petroleum naphtha, aliphatic, 12,240 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,161 March 17.

Photographic developer, 36,200 cartons and 1,000 bottles, U. S. Air Force (MCPPXS2, Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1060, March 16.

Pigments, burnt umber, 300 pounds, and ultramarine blue, 200 pounds, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9536, March 21.

Potassium nitrate, 25,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 229, March 22.

Propane gas, 40,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation 089-354, March 22.

Putty, various, 11,258 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5H-86441-R, March 16.

Rock salt, evaporated, 450,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6237, March 29.

Rubber cement, synthetic & reclaimed, 702 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,141, March 24; liquid 2,500 tubes and 3,800 pints, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5H-86136-R, March 17.

Rust preventive compound, 25,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 280, March 22.

Salad oil, vegetable, type B, 15,000 gallons, quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 606, March 27.

Soda ash, 13,000 pounds, and soda, caustic, 4,800 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Denver, Colo.) invitation 2490, March 16.

Sodium carbonate, monohydrate, 50,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 213, March 16.

Sodium sulphite, 160,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (MCPPXS2, Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1060, March 16.

Spices, black pepper, ground, 73,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 565, March 15; ground, all-spice, 600 pounds, cinnamon 2,400 pounds, cloves, 552 pounds, ginger, 720 pounds, mustard, 1,500 pounds, nutmeg, 720 pounds, black pepper, 18,000 pounds, cayenne, 360 pounds, chili powder, 1,980 pounds, paprika, 600 pounds, sage, 480 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 192-S, March 22; pepper, type 11, 14,000 boxes, invitation 188-S, March 20.

Sulphuric acid, 3,198 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Letterkenny Depot, Chambersburg, Pa.) invitation 69, March 17.

Thinner, pyroxylin dope & lacquer, 86,260 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,144, March 22; lacquer, 1,200 gallons, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9536, March 21; 2,410 gallons, Army Quartermaster (New Cuberland, Pa.) invitation 20, March 16; enamel, 200 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5H-86433-R, March 15; paint, 6,950 gallons, invitation 5H-86442, March 17.

Turpentine, type I, 10,300 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5H-86443-R, March 17.

Vapor cleaning compound, 80,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Kelly Base, Texas) invitation 267, March 15.

Varnish, 300 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5H-86434-R, March 17; 500 gallons, invitation 5H-86435-R, March 17.

Water repellent, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Oakland Base, Calif.) invitation 126, March 21.

Zinc chloride, 4,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6231, March 31; 210,000 pounds, Naval Gun Factory, Navy Yard, Washington 25, invitation 9500/89, March 15.

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Chemical Imports Seen

—Continued from page 3

comparative self-sufficiency in the chemical field.

"However, opposite forces are now developing (as a result of today's politico-economic international situation) that may reverse the trend of chemical imports. The fact that these forces have not already been felt in the trade in chemical commodities to the same extent as in other commodities, has given rise to many queries. The downtrend also emphasizes and has brought about a wider recognition of the difficulties facing trading firms engaged in the movement of foreign chemicals into the United States market."

The article goes into some of the difficulties of importing chemicals, such as the specialized knowledge that is needed and contains several tables on imports to show the changing pattern of source of supply from prewar to postwar.

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